

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

SIXPENCE.
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

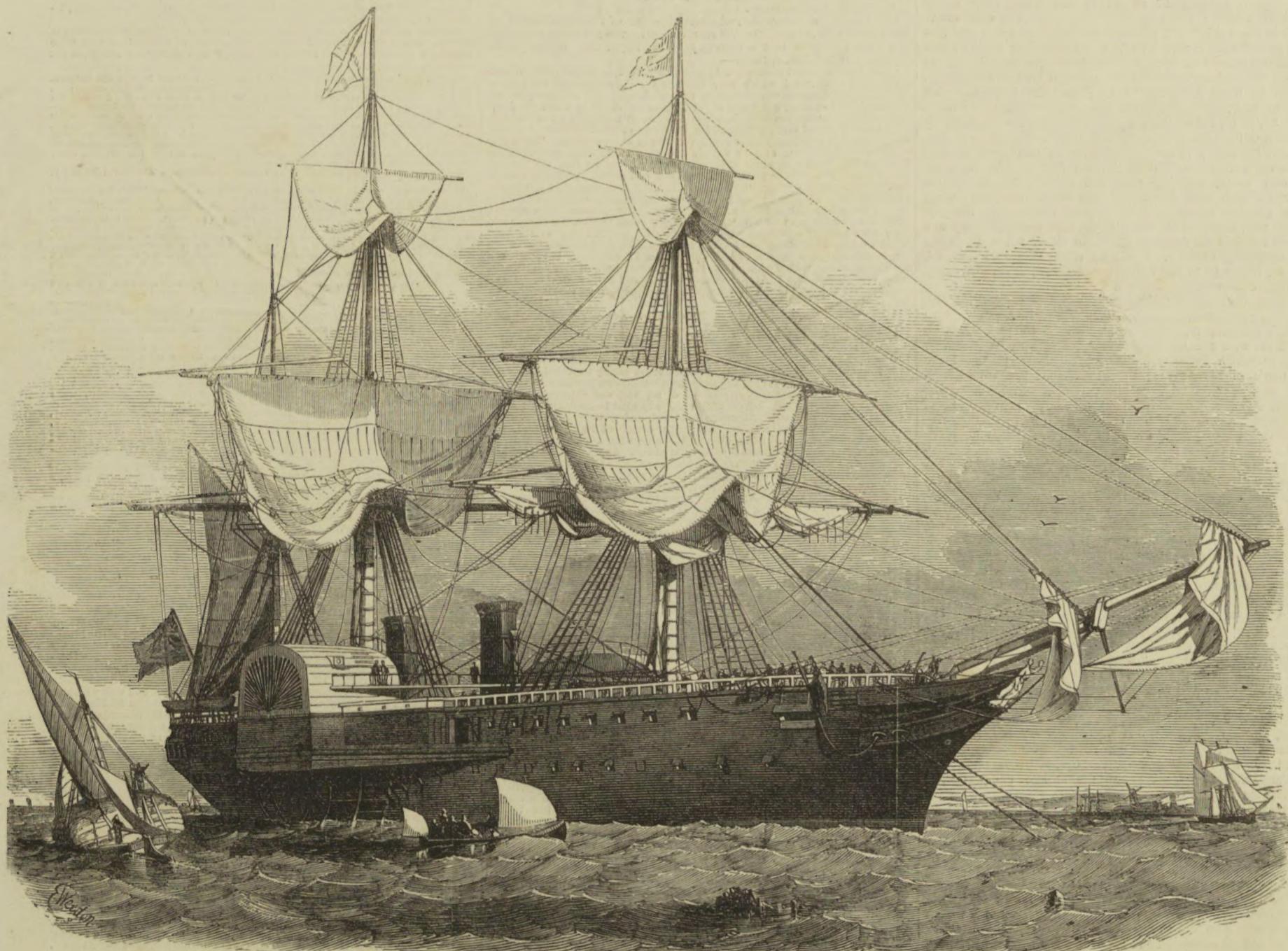
THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

ONE of the most serious disputes that has ever occurred between a body of influential employers and a vast number of skilled and unskilled operatives rages at this moment. The quarrel threatens, unless speedily brought to a termination, to inflict the most deadly injury upon the trade of the country, and upon the future condition of the labouring men who are parties to it. These men not only rank among the most numerous but among the most intelligent and important of the working classes. The very name of British industry suggests to foreign nations the particular business in which they are engaged, and, more than any other branch of our multifarious manufac-

tures, it calls to mind the real sources of the wealth and power of Great Britain. We have invented, we have manufactured, and we have perfected machinery for the whole civilised world. We have assumed and we have maintained a leading position as the fabricators of the highest, most complicated, and most powerful descriptions of machinery; and, if other nations have taken lessons from us, and have imitated our example, they as yet follow in our wake at a long and respectful distance. This position we owe not alone to the pith and sinew of our working men, valuable as these are, but to the philosophic mind of the nation, the far-seeing enterprise and indomitable energy of the great employers of labour, and the all but inexhaustible resources of British capital. That these high advantages and this pre-emi-

nence should be imperilled by a dispute between employers and employed, is deplorable; but that they should be lost, would be disastrous, if not fatal, to many other great interests besides those more immediately implicated.

Many disputes have, in former times, taken place between capital and labour, from an erroneous notion prevalent among working men, that capital is their foe and not their friend, and that the great and only fund out of which it is possible that labour should be paid is a fund which the labourer should detect, or, at all events, be especially jealous of. Every dispute of the kind has ultimately turned to the disadvantage of the working classes, to the diminution of their wages by the introduction of competitors, in the shape either of improved machinery or or



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S SHIP "AMAZON," BURNT ON SUNDAY LAST, ON HER FIRST OUTWARD VOYAGE TO THE WEST INDIES.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 5, 1851, appeared an illustration of the launch of the steamer *Amazon*, at Blackwall, on Saturday, June 28. The vessel is there described as "the largest timber-built steam-ship ever constructed in England," and as one of a fleet of new vessels about to be placed by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company on the West India service; the steamers at present employed on that station being found not sufficiently powerful to maintain that degree of speed and regularity which is required by the increased demand for more rapid communication with our West Indian colonies. The whole period occupied in her construction (continues the account) has been little more than nine months; and in about a year from the time that her keel was laid down this noble vessel will have been fully completed, and ready to proceed on her first voyage. The launch was an interesting scene: the shipwrights' hammers struck away the supports—the naming was duly performed—and the majestic vessel glided gracefully into the waters.

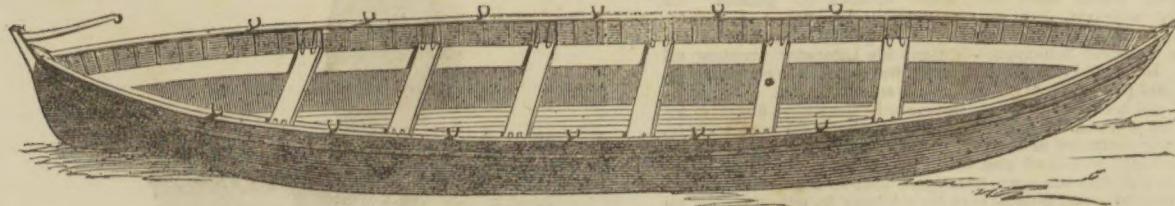
The *Amazon*, of 3000 tons burthen, was built by Messrs. R. and H.

Green, of Blackwall; with engines of 800-horse power, by Messrs. Seaward and Capel, of Millwall, Poplar. On her first trial trip from Blackwall, she was started with such ease that her departure was not perceptible to those between decks at the time; and as she proceeded down the river her powerful engines worked with great perfection, and were the admiration of all on board. The diameter of the cylinders was 96 inches each, and the stroke 9 feet, and the engines made 14 revolutions of the large paddle-wheels (40 feet 8 inches in diameter) per minute, and a speed by the log of 11 knots per hour. The *Amazon* drew 19 feet forward and 19 feet 9 in. aft, which rendered it difficult to navigate her over Barking Bar, and she was brought to anchor below Gravesend for the night. On Dec. 16 she arrived from the Thames in the Southampton tidal dock, and was declared the finest ship that had ever appeared in those waters, which was proved by her subsequent performances.

The vessel was surveyed, and considered capable of carrying fourteen 32-pounders, and two 10-inch pivot guns of 85 cwt. each, on her

main-deck: her coal-boxes were constructed to carry 1000 tons of coal, or upwards of 16½ days' consumption, at the rate of 2½ tons per hour for her 26 furnaces. She was fitted up with Captain Sir Snow Harris's lightning-conductors, and in case of need could accommodate 360 troops below, allowing each man 12 superficial feet: her engines were fitted in a framework independent of the vessel, and no perceptible vibration was felt when standing on deck over them. The length of the vessel was 310 feet, with breadth of beam of 42 feet, and 72 feet over the paddle-boxes. The interior was fitted in a very elegant style, and the cost of the vessel is stated at upwards of £100,000.

On Friday afternoon last, the 2d inst., the *Amazon*, Captain Symons, took her departure from Southampton, with the usual mails for the British and foreign West Indies (except Havannah and Honduras), the Gulf of Mexico, Spanish Main, &c., in charge of Lieutenant Brady, R.N., Admiralty agent. She took out fifty passengers, a large and valuable cargo, specie value £20,300 sterling, and 500 bottles of quicksilver, value £5150 sterling, for mining operations in Mexico. The value



GREEN'S LIFE-BOAT.

The above Life-boat, which was of such service in saving the lives of the persons who were fortunate enough to escape from the burning vessel, was one of those furnished to the *Amazon* by the Messrs. Green, of Blackwall. The following were the dimensions of the boat:—Length, 80 feet; beam, 8 feet; depth, 3 feet. She was built of mahogany, with

two skins—the inner one diagonally, and the outer fore and aft. Running entirely round her on the inside, and immediately under the thwarts, was a solid cork casing, extending to the floor of the boat, and sufficiently wide to form a good sitting for persons between the oarsmen, of whom there were twelve, double-banked. The boat was nearly flat-bottomed, and carried a single lugail.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The important events of the last few weeks have been succeeded by a pause, of which Louis Napoleon avails himself to efface from the aspect of the Republic every democratic feature which it recently bore, while at the same time he surrounds himself with imposing state and pomp, so regal in character that he evidently aims at thereby accustoming the public to see in him the object of that homage which is usually reserved for crowned heads alone, and thus gradually and imperceptibly preparing the nation to witness, without surprise, his assuming, when the favourable occasion offers, the purple and diadem of the Empire. He has, for instance, taken up his residence in the ancient palace of the Sovereigns of France, the Tuilleries, where he gives banquets of regal magnificence; he has ordered his effigy to be struck upon the coinage of the nation, surrounded by the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," without any title, whether as President or otherwise, being affixed, so that the blank may be filled up hereafter with the words "Emperor" or "King of the French," without having recourse to any violent transition; he has restored the Imperial eagles to the standards of the army; he has commanded medals commemorative of the events of December to be struck; the official organ, the *Moniteur*, recommends the restoration of the titles and orders of hereditary nobility; the tree of Liberty are uprooted everywhere; the Republican motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," is erased from the public edifices; the colossal statue of Liberty, surmounted by a Phrygian cap, which stood in the centre of the Place de Bourgogne, behind the Legislative Assembly, has been demolished; and the old anti-Republican names of the streets are to be restored, so that the Palais National again becomes the Palais Royal; the Théâtre de la Nation, the Théâtre Français; the Rue de la Concorde, the Rue Royal, &c.; and in short, to all appearances, Louis Napoleon is very assiduously paving the way to the throne of the Empire as Napoleon II.

One of the medals to commemorate the events of December has on the obverse a bust of the President, and on the reverse a figure of Rénon bearing the number of affirmative votes obtained on December 21, with these words for a legend, "Vox populi vox Dei."

On Sunday evening the Prefect of the Seine gave a dinner at the Hôtel de Ville to the Ministers, the marshals of France, the mayors of the eighty-six departments of France, the generals of the army, and the principal judges of the courts of law. The President of the Republic, who was invited, excused himself from attending upon the ground of slight indisposition. At one extremity of the dining-hall, above the seats of honour, was placed the bust of Napoleon, surrounded with flags ornamented with the Imperial eagle. Among the company present were the Ministers, Marshal Excelmans; Generals Magnan, Lowestine, Lavasseur, Carrelet, Caurobert, Roquet, Cormenuse, and Courand; Col. Fleury, the President's aide-de-camp; Col. Vieyra, the principal staff officer of the National Guard of Paris; and a number of naval, municipal, and other officials.

The Prefect of the Seine, in proposing the health of the President of the Republic, said:—

To the health of the President of the Republic. To the consolidation of this new power, which seven million of suffragans have, for the second time, rendered the arbiter of our destinies. To the accomplishment of the most ardent wishes of Louis Napoleon, the glory and prosperity of France. (Applause.) May God grant this noble prize to his courageous and patriotic devotedness—*Vive Napoléon!* (Cries of "Bravo" and "Vive Napoléon!").

M. de Morny, the Minister of the Interior, replied to the toast as follows:—

Gentlemen, I cannot listen to these enthusiastic acclamations addressed to Louis Napoleon without deep emotion, for no one knows better than I do how much he deserves them. (Applause.) No one has been in a better position than myself to appreciate his long patience, his self-denial, and, finally, his courage and devotion to the salvation of the country. (Loud and long-continued applause and cries of "Vive Napoléon!") A Voice: "He is the Saviour of France." Yes, Monsieur le Préfet, your wishes will be granted! This power, whose firm establishment you desire, will consolidate itself, for the finger of Providence is evident in all the events that have been accomplished—("Yes, yes!")—and Providence does not do things by halves. (Sensation. Great applause.) Now, gentlemen, I think I speak the sentiments of the Prince in thanking you for the zeal with which you have come to Paris to bring him the testimony of your sympathies and of the gratitude of the people, and in his name I drink to the delegates from all the departments of France. (Applause, and cries of "Vive Napoléon!").

On Monday the President gave a grand banquet at the Tuilleries to the provincial mayors and delegates of the departments. Four hundred guests sat down to table; and the splendid apartments of the palace were brilliantly illuminated, and the courtyard filled with troops.

On Tuesday evening he had the "Prophète" performed at the Grand Opera, for the entertainment of those gentlemen also. During the evening it was remarked that the rigorous etiquette of the ancient régime, which prescribed the maintenance of silence at the Court dramatic entertainments, was in a great degree observed on this occasion. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* thus describes the scene:—

The house was ornamented with military trophies, and in the centre of the amphitheatre was constructed a canopy in velvet, richly ornamented with gold lace, and surmounted with a gold eagle with wings extended. Beneath this canopy, on a platform, seats were placed for the President and his suite. The front of the pit was occupied by general officers of the army of Paris; in the boxes to the right and left were the members of the *corps diplomatique* in court costume; the Princess Callimaki, Madame Rogier, and the Comtesse de Molika were remarked for their beauty and for the brilliancy of their toilets. The other boxes were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. The Princess Matilde was in the box usually occupied by the President of the Republic. The delegates of the departments were placed in the orchestra; the pit, the *balcon*, and the galleries were filled with officers of the army; and the upper galleries by the sub-officers. From the Boulevards to the Opera, as well as the theatre itself, the street was illuminated with gas, on stands prepared expressly for the purpose.

After a vigorous cry of "Vive Napoléon!" on the entrance of the Prince, silence prevailed throughout the rest of the evening. * * * * * The drop-scene, which fell at the end of the first act, was painted for the occasion. On it were written the words "Vox populi vox Dei," and beneath them "December 20 and 21." Between the first and second acts, the orchestra and the chorus-singers executed the air of "La victoire est à nous," from the "Caravane du Caire." At the conclusion of this morceau, a loud cry from all parts of the house of "Vive Napoléon!" was raised. The performance terminated about twelve o'clock. On the President leaving the theatre he was hailed with great enthusiasm in the street, which resounded with cries of "Vive Napoléon!" "Vive l'Empereur!"

The Constitution has not yet been promulgated. The *Moniteur* publishes an unusual number of decrees. General Gudin is promoted to the rank of General of Division, and eighteen Colonels to that of Generals of Brigade. A great number of appointments and promotions in the Legion of Honour are announced, and decrees appear removing the captains of several ships and frigates, and appointing new officers to command in their place.

The following ex-representatives have been liberated from St. Pélagie:—MM. Joret, Huguenin, Teilhard-Laterisse, and Paulin Durieu. Twenty-five other ex-representatives still remain there. Colonel Forestier is also at St. Pélagie. M. Baune is at the prison Mazas.

There are 130 prisoners in Bordeaux charged with being concerned in the late insurrection.

It is said that the Generals confined at Ham will soon be set at liberty, "and allowed to travel for a year or so." General Lamoricière is suffering from rheumatism, occasioned by the dampness of his place of confinement.

On Saturday the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres elected its *bureau* for 1852. M. Natalis de Wailly was chosen president in place of M. Guizot, and M. Jomard vice-president in place of M. de Wailly. The Académie of Moral and Political Sciences also renewed its *bureau* on Saturday. M. Vivien was elected president in place of M. de Tocqueville, and M. d'Amiron was chosen vice-president.

A marble bust of Champollion the younger, executed by M. Emile Thomas, is about to be placed in the Museum at the Palace of Versailles.

Two busts lately seen at the National Exhibition have been given to the Museum of the Louvre—that of N. Poussin, by M. Auguste Préaux; and that of Fragonard, by M. Antonin Moine.

The election returns from Algeria show that the votes of the people there were not very favourable to Louis Napoleon: 6527 voted for, and 5735 against, him; while 50,000 abstained altogether.

AUSTRIA.

A series of Imperial decrees were published at Vienna, on the 1st inst., formally abolishing the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, and all the political privileges and fundamental laws and rights conferred by it; and in its stead the old absolutist and bureaucratic system of administration is restored, with some modifications of minor details as set forth in a sketch, given in one of the decrees, of the principles on which the future organisation of the state is to be based. Trial by jury and open courts are abolished, and the publicity of Governmental or communal proceedings no longer tolerated. The proceedings in the superior provincial courts, and in the Supreme Court of Justice, are to be in writing, not oral; and the same civil and penal codes, the reorganisation of which will be immediately effected, are to be valid in all the provinces.

The object which this new scheme of Government seeks to accomplish is, that the countries united to the Austrian empire by virtue of ancient historical or new titles are to form the indivisible elements of an hereditary Austrian empire, notwithstanding their irreconcilable differences of language, origin, and religion, and the antipathies and jealousies of race arising out of them—an end perfectly unattainable, and certain to be productive of vast evil, oppression, and suffering.

UNITED STATES.

The advices from New York this week are to the 24th ult., on which day a telegraphic despatch had been received from Washington, stating that the Capitol, in which Congress holds its sittings, was in flames. The fire was discovered about break of day, and, before assistance could be obtained, the valuable library of Congress was burnt. The telegraphic despatch adds that water was scarce, and it was impossible to use engines, buckets only being available. The weather was cold and frosty.

The public interest in Kossuth continued unabated. He had left New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and will extend his tour to Cincinnati. The *New York Tribune* sums up the contributions to Kossuth, during his stay at New York, to 11,593 dollars 92 cents. In addition, he had received a present of 500 acres of land from Mr. O'Reilly, and a great number of books, maps, and other things from different persons; three gold rings, several beautifully-worked purses, a number of portraits, and a casket containing two bullets, one used at the battle of Bunker's-hill, and the other at the battle of New Orleans, as well as locks of hair of Washington and Jefferson.

The proceedings in Congress were of little interest. A debate on the Compromise Acts, in which Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, and Major Rhett, of South Carolina, were the chief speakers, had consumed much time in the Senate. A message from the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information on the subject of the firing into the *Prometheus*, had been presented. It declined to furnish the precise instructions forwarded to the United States Minister at the Court of St. James' on this delicate question. Mr. Carter (Democrat), of Ohio, moved the suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to wait on Kossuth on his arrival at the capital, to introduce him to the House of Representatives. The motion was lost by a majority of 111 to 58. The bill establishing a mint in California had passed.

The death of the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, formerly Secretary of War under the presidency of Mr. Van Buren, and at an earlier period Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico during the Administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, is announced. He expired at his residence, in Statesburg, South Carolina, on Friday, the 12th of December, at the venerable age of 73.

The advices from Central America relate principally to the question of the route to California. They were brought by the steam-ship *Georgia*, which arrived at New York on the 21st ult., from Chagres, with nearly 3,000,000 dollars in gold dust on freight and in the hands of passengers.

The *Georgia* was detained three days and a half at Chagres by heavy weather, which prevented the landing and reception of passengers and freight. The current ran out of the river so strong that after several ineffectual attempts to enter the river it was found impossible to land. Captain Porter deemed it advisable to run the ship down to Navy Bay, and the passengers were landed there. Mr. J. L. Stephens, the energetic president of the railroad company, at first strongly objected to opening the road for travel until the connexion to Bayon Soldada was made, as he feared the influx of passengers would interfere with the progress of the work. He finally consented to the temporary use of the road, and for the first time, on the 8th of December, the passenger and freight trains were run over the road. All the passengers of the *Georgia* outward (say 700), together with Adams and Co.'s express, went over the road on the 8th; and the homeward passengers (850), with the mails and specie (the latter in charge of Mr. Paine, purser of the *Georgia*, who has earned the credit of bringing the first specie train over the Panama Railroad), came down on the 9th. Mr. Stephens confidently expected to have the road in running order to Bayon Soldada in two months. This will save nearly 40 miles of dangerous river navigation, and nearly one day in time. The company had fine passenger and baggage cars ready for use, and large hotels were being built to accommodate the travelling public when the road should be formally opened. The road as far as Gatun was in very good order, and the last down-train brought 300 passengers, the mails, and specie, without detention or accident. Although the late rains had been the heaviest known for many years, Mr. Stephens asserted that in no place had the embankment given way, or the least injury been sustained by the road.

A severe gale had been experienced at Cruces (Isthmus of Panama), half of which town had been nearly washed away.

Accounts from San Juan del Norte report that Manoy had been banished to San Salvador. Rumours prevailed that another revolution had broken out in Nicaragua.

From Mexico we learn, under date of November 19th, that a squadron of five British vessels had appeared off Vera Cruz.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The news received from the Cape this week is of a most disastrous character. The Kaffirs are not only able to maintain their ground against our troops, but have inflicted such losses on officers and men, that, in some localities, it was found advisable to withdraw from the unequal contest with the armed savages until reinforcements arrive. Meanwhile the Kaffirs have acquired the utmost confidence and enthusiasm in all their marauding expeditions, which were generally crowned

with success, the lives and property of the unfortunate colonists being generally sacrificed to their revenge and rapacity wherever they chose to appear in large numbers.

The accounts are dated the 2d December, and show the hot character of the contest maintained during the preceding month against our troops by the Kaffirs, who, in a series of operations, fought with a determined bravery never before exhibited by them. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th November they maintained a formidable resistance in the Waterkloof against the troops under the command of Major-General Somerset. They were in great force, and fought with desperate courage. On this unfortunate occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Forey was killed, at the first volley on the 6th. The enemy was partially driven from his position, but, unfortunately, not without several other casualties among the troops. Lieutenant Carey, of the 7th, two sergeants and two rank and file, were killed, and Lieutenant Gordon shot through both thighs (since dead), and eight men (all of the 7th Regiment) wounded. On the following day the operations were resumed, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss; but on our side Captain Devenish, of the Beaufort West Levy, was mortally wounded in the head; three men of the 1st, and four of the levies, were also wounded. On the 8th, the weather proving extremely inclement, Major-General Somerset withdrew his troops to the camp in the Blinkwater, with the intention of undertaking no further movements against the enemy in that quarter at present.

The deaths of Captain Addison, of the 2d Royals, and Ensign Ricketts, of the 91st, who were severely wounded in the battles of the Fish River Bush on the 14th of October, are also announced.

It is said that the troops are in a most dissatisfied state of mind at their continued ill-success, overpowered as they are by the superior numbers of the enemy; and it would appear as though there was a disposition on their part not to go out to be shot at with such fearful odds against them, if credit is to be given to a letter from General Somerset's camp, which says:—

Many openly declare they will go there no more to be butchered like cattle. It is a fearful sacrifice of human life to send men as brave as ever shouldered a firelock to such a place, with such an enemy to contend against. Courage here is of no avail; discipline and steadiness under fire only render the men better targets for the lurking savages.

The Governor, Sir H. Smith, was at King William's Town, in ill-health, caused by over-exertion. He was concentrating a force of 3000 men, for the purpose of despatching it across the Kei, into the territory of Kreli.

Her Majesty's steamer *Vulcan*, which left Queenstown for the Cape on the 10th October, with about 800 men, chiefly of the 43d Regiment, and some of the 12th Foot and the Lancers, had not arrived at the Cape on the 2d of December, when the accounts left.

The draft ordinances, embodying the new colonial Constitution, arrived by the *Propontis* on the 31st of October. They were subsequently forwarded to King William's Town for the Governor's perusal, and when returned by him were published, on the 27th of November, in the *Government Gazette*. On the 28th they were read a first time in council, and their second reading was postponed for two months. The constitution embodied in these ordinances had given great satisfaction to the colonists, and this uncalled-for and unexpected postponement has caused extreme indignation.

Sir Andries Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn had returned to the colony, where they were cordially welcomed by their fellow-colonists.

FATAL AFFAIR WITH NEGROES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

At the moment that the Screw Company's Cape Mail-packet *Harbinger* was leaving Sierra Leone for England, on the 17th December, her Majesty's screw-ship *Niger*, 14, Commander Heath, arrived from Lagos, and boarded her, with despatches from Commodore Bruce for England.

These despatches, it was understood, contain official information to the Admiralty of a desperate and fatal fight with the negroes at Lagos by the *Niger*'s company; in which affair Messrs. Dyer and Hall, mates of the *Niger*, were killed, and nine men were also killed and wounded.

It appears that for some time there has been a display of some very ill feeling between those on the coast who are desirous of suppressing slavery and a party whose "occupation has gone" by the activity of the cruisers in putting down the slave trade. The former party has become zealous in their endeavours to prevent the latter from bringing slaves from the interior to the coast market; and the slavers, on the other hand, have attempted by every means to coerce our friends, until at length they have come to blows.

The *Niger*, cruising on the coast, determined on a demonstration against the blacks, landed her boats to protect our allies and to drive off their enemies, when a bloody encounter ensued, and the seamen and marines of the *Niger*, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, fighting their way to their boats, with the disastrous casualties above reported.

The Commander-in-chief, Commodore Bruce, in the *Penelope*, 16, steam-ship, Captain Lyster, with the *Sealark*, 8, and one or two other men of war, arrived off Lagos, from Ascension, after the fight, and, remaining there, despatched a detachment of the West India Regiment, when it was expected the Commodore would commence active operations against the slave-dealing miscreants, and, it is hoped, will inflict upon them such a chastisement as shall avenge the deaths of the gallant officers and seamen of the *Niger*, and shall put a finishing stroke to slave-dealing in that quarter of the coast.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AND THE LIBERATOR GENERAL SANTANA.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 27 we announced that Soulouque (or Faustin I.) had consented to a peace with the Dominican Republic, through the intervention of the English, French, and American Consuls, and we also published an Illustration of the English and French steamers in the harbour of Gonaïve, Hayti, the sight of whose guns made such an impression on the black Emperor. We now supply a Portrait of the Liberator General Santana, the cattle-grazier in the province of Seybo, who was destined to free his country in 1843. Many of the Dominican Deputies (including the present President of the Republic, Señor Buenaventura) entered into secret negotiations with the French Rear-Admiral Mosges, M. Barrot (then on a special mission), and M. Levassier, resident French Consul-General in Port-au-Prince (Hayti), for the Protectionate of France (*suzerainty*), yielding to the French the fertile peninsula of Samana, with its large bay, one of the finest and most capacious harbours in the world, and which, in regard to its situation, is to the Gulf of Mexico what Mayotta is to the Indian Ocean; but the French agents refused to take upon themselves the responsibility of accepting these propositions until they had communicated with their Government at home. Pedro Santana was opposed to the intervention of France on such terms. M. de Juichereau was, however, sent as consul of France to San Domingo, the French consulate having existed before. All intrigues, native and foreign, were defeated by the rising of the Dominicans on the night of the 26th of February, 1844; they drove the Haytian garrison into the fort, which capitulated four days afterwards, under M. de Juichereau's mediation. Pedro Santana, on the 28th of February, proclaimed the Dominican Republic in the province of Seybo: the people elected him general of brigade, and the Janta at San Domingo confirmed the appointment. On the news arriving at Port-au-Prince, the President Rivière marched with 20,000 men upon Azua, in the southern part of San Domingo, and gave orders to General Pierrot to attack the northern provinces, and then to effect a juncture with him for a combined attack on the capital. Santana, having been directed by the Junta, on the 12th of March, 1844, to defend the eastern frontiers, boldly attacked and defeated Rivière at Azua on the 19th, but, being badly provisioned, and destitute of military stores, could not follow up his success. General Pierrot, however, was defeated at Santiago, and the Haytian troops then began to desert in masses. Rivière was superseded in his command, and banished; and his successor, General Souffron, was hotly pursued by Santana, whose courage and decision had won him the admiration and attachment of his army: he was proclaimed general of division in May, and the grade confirmed by the Junta. On the dissolution of the executive, Santana made a triumphal entry into San Domingo on the 13th of July. He was proclaimed "Gefe Supremo," supreme Chief and Dictator. He refused the title and the responsibility, but he organised a new Junta, who nominated him their President. The session of the first Congress commenced on the 25th of September, 1844, and Santana was elected as President of the Republic. On the 16th of November he took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, but he had revolutionary dissensions to put down with a strong hand in February 1845, in July 1846, and December 1847. On the 4th of August, 1848, he resigned the Presidency and retired to his farm at the Prado, near Seybo. General Ximenes was his successor, and during his Presidency her Majesty's Government appointed a Consul, and thus acknowledged the independence of the Dominican Republic. In April, 1849

and determined resolution; his forehead is shaded with black hair, but is not lofty; his eyebrows are thick, and cover a pair of piercing eyes, which flash fire when aroused to passion. He wears bushy whiskers, but no moustache. He has a sallowish-ruddy complexion. In his dress he displays a marked contrast to the Emperor Soulouque—Santana the Liberator avoiding all ornaments. He is mild and gentlemanlike, but cautious in conversation, and listens and ponders well before he delivers an opinion. But, when he is roused and becomes animated, he speaks in the strong dialect of his province, with a harsh intonation, and uses emphatic gestures, without, however, losing command of himself. This remarkable man in his own house is perfectly well-bred and free from ostentation. His serious demeanour might lead strangers to suppose that he is austere. He has unbounded authority and prestige over his soldiers: he wins them by an insinuating address, and awes them by the air of authority with which nature has stamped him. He lived in affluence previous to the revolution which we have described elsewhere; but he sacrificed his property to assist in the work of effecting the separation, and his means are now much reduced, and the Dominican Republic, having been oppressed with a war of seven years' duration, is not able to make him a compensation for his losses. Long previous to his having been called into active life on behalf of his country, he was esteemed as a laborious and upright man, engaged in commercial transactions, and his credit was unlimited in San Domingo. Latterly, Santana turned his attention more to the cutting of mahogany and the rearing of cattle and horses. So much were his character and judgment respected, that he was always consulted in difficulties by his neighbours, and he gained a kind of patriarchal sway in his province. Santana is married, but has no children.

When the Emperor Soulouque was organising, a few months since, measures for another invasion of San Domingo, by assembling large masses of Haytian troops at the frontiers of the Dominican Republic, Santana again quitted his farm to defend his country. But we learn, from the latest advices (Oct. 25th), that, British, American, and French intervention having secured the independence of the republic, the Liberator had returned to his home, after disbanding the civic guard.

PAMPAS GRASS.

THIS magnificent specimen of the giant vegetation of South Brazil is now flourishing at St. Wolstan's, near Dublin. The Pampas grass, *Gy-*



PAMPAS GRASS.



KAFFIR BOY, FROM GRAHAM'S TOWN.

nerium argenteum of botanists is a native of the extensive flat plains of South Brazil, called "Pampas" by the natives. It was introduced to Europe by Mr. Moore, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, in the year 1841, who then received seeds of it from Mr. John Tweedie, of Buenos Ayres. It has been found sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigours of the severest winters which have occurred during the last ten years, without protection, in the several parts of Britain where it has been tried. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the beauty of this gigantic grass by a Sketch. In Ireland, where it appears to grow with most luxuriance, the flower-stems attain to a height of from ten to twelve feet, and are produced abundantly.

The plant generally begins to bloom about the beginning of October and continues in perfection until the end of November. It is suitable for being grown as a single specimen, on a grass lawn, or for any portion of pleasure-ground, especially that near water. There is, perhaps, none of our recently-introduced hardy plants calculated to produce a finer effect than the Pampas grass.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE intelligence received on Tuesday from the seat of war in Kaffraria is of a disastrous character. Led on by Hottentots, the enemy continues to make predatory incursions on the colonists—stealing their cattle, burning their farmsteads, and murdering the inhabitants wherever they can secure them. A summary of the events will be found in another column. We here engrave an interesting locality, from a Sketch by an obliging correspondent.

Committee is a detached post, about 23 miles from Graham's Town, with a dense bush of nearly 15 miles on each side of the road leading to it, and where the Kaffirs make such great inroads in the colony during war time; it being so bushy that in their return from the colony with stolen cattle they can immediately, on being pursued by our troops, conceal themselves, and are naturally fortified. The post is one in connexion with many others of from 11 to 14 miles from each other, established as a protection to the line of frontier of the colony, with part of the Great Fish River for its boundary, with the Kaffir territory on the opposite side. Committee is capable of holding about 50 to 100 men, but during peace there is generally 1 officer and 30 rank and file.

Accompanying is a Sketch of a Kaffir Boy, who, in 1848, followed his master, an officer in the army (from Graham's to Cape Town), 600 miles, to go with him to England, as his mother said he was never to leave him; he is supposed to be the first Kaffir, or the first of his tribe, that was ever brought to England; but, in consequence of the coldness of the climate, he was obliged to return the following year to his native country.

The Portrait is from a drawing by Mr. R. H. C. Ubsdell, of Portsmouth



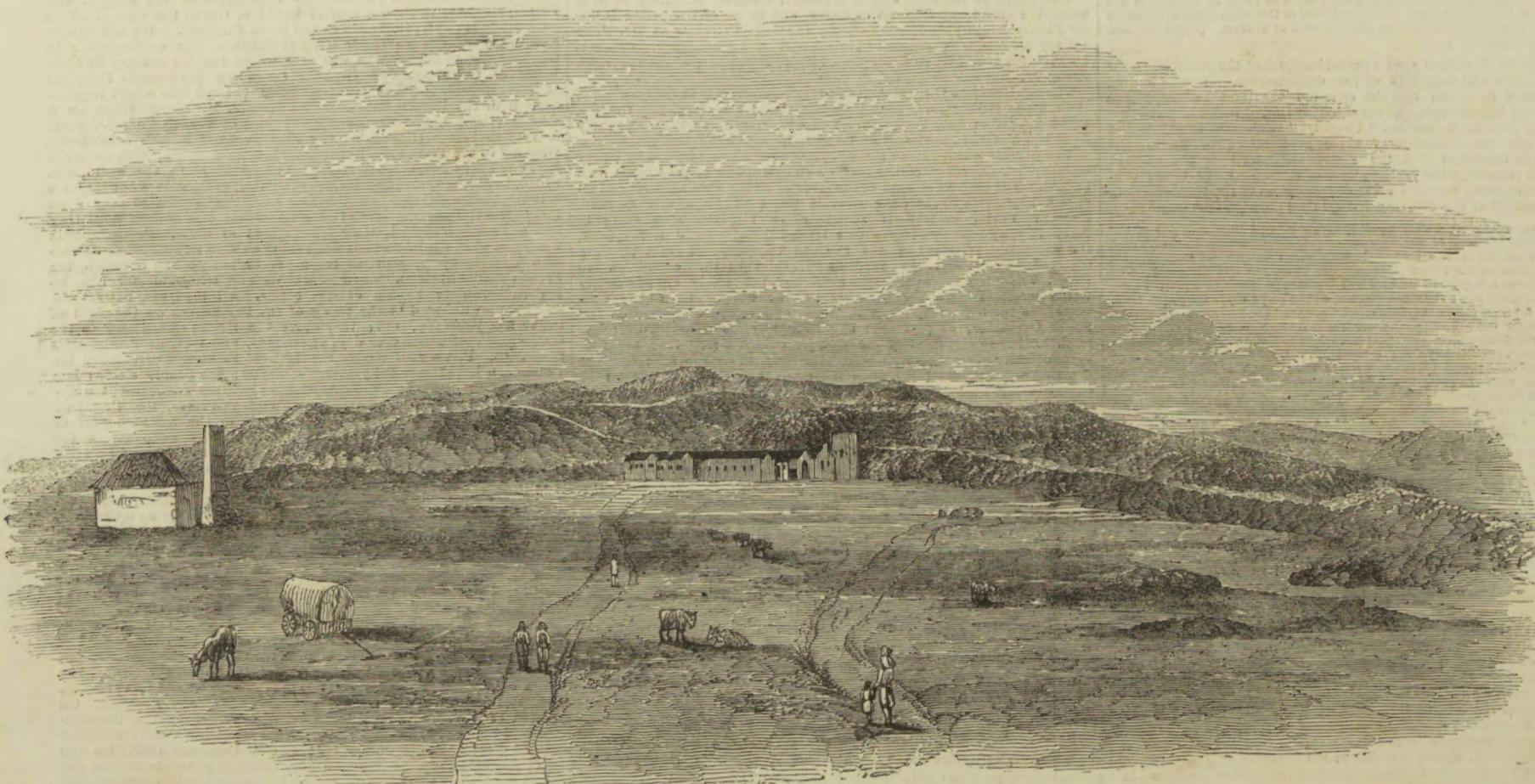
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—THE LIBERATOR GENERAL PEDRO SANTANA.

had *carte blanche*. On the 21st of April Soulouque attacked Santana at the river Las Carreras, who had only 400 men, the Haytians amounting to 6000 men at Ocoa. The *machete*, a kind of sword resembling the boarding cutlass, is a most formidable weapon in the hands of a Dominican. Having fired their muskets, the Dominicans, with their *machetes*, under cover of the smoke, crossed the shallow part of the river, and boldly attacked the Haytian troops, who were so taken by surprise at the temerity of the onslaught that they gave way, and a panic ensued. They fled, leaving their guns and baggage on the field. This short battle of Las Carreras delivered the Dominicans of their invaders, but they suffered from internal civil war. The new President had been called upon by the people to resign his functions to Santana, but refused; the latter besieged the city; ultimately, through the intervention of the Consuls of England, France, and the United States, the President surrendered the city and embarked on board a British man-of-war for Curaçoa. Santana entered in triumph on the 30th of May, and acted as Chief until Senor Buenaventura was elected President. Santana then again retired to his farm, the nation evincing their gratitude by bestowing upon him the title of "Liberator of the Country;" and further decreed that his portrait, at the expense of the nation, should be placed in the palace between those of the immortal Columbus and the brave General Sanchez. A house within the city, the property of the nation, was also settled on Santana and his descendants in perpetuity.

Santana, in accomplishing his anxious desire for a private life, continued to advise when called upon. England has concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the Dominican Republic, the ratifications of which were exchanged last year; but the Emperor Soulouque, yielding to the mediation of England and France, only recognised the independence of San Domingo last October.

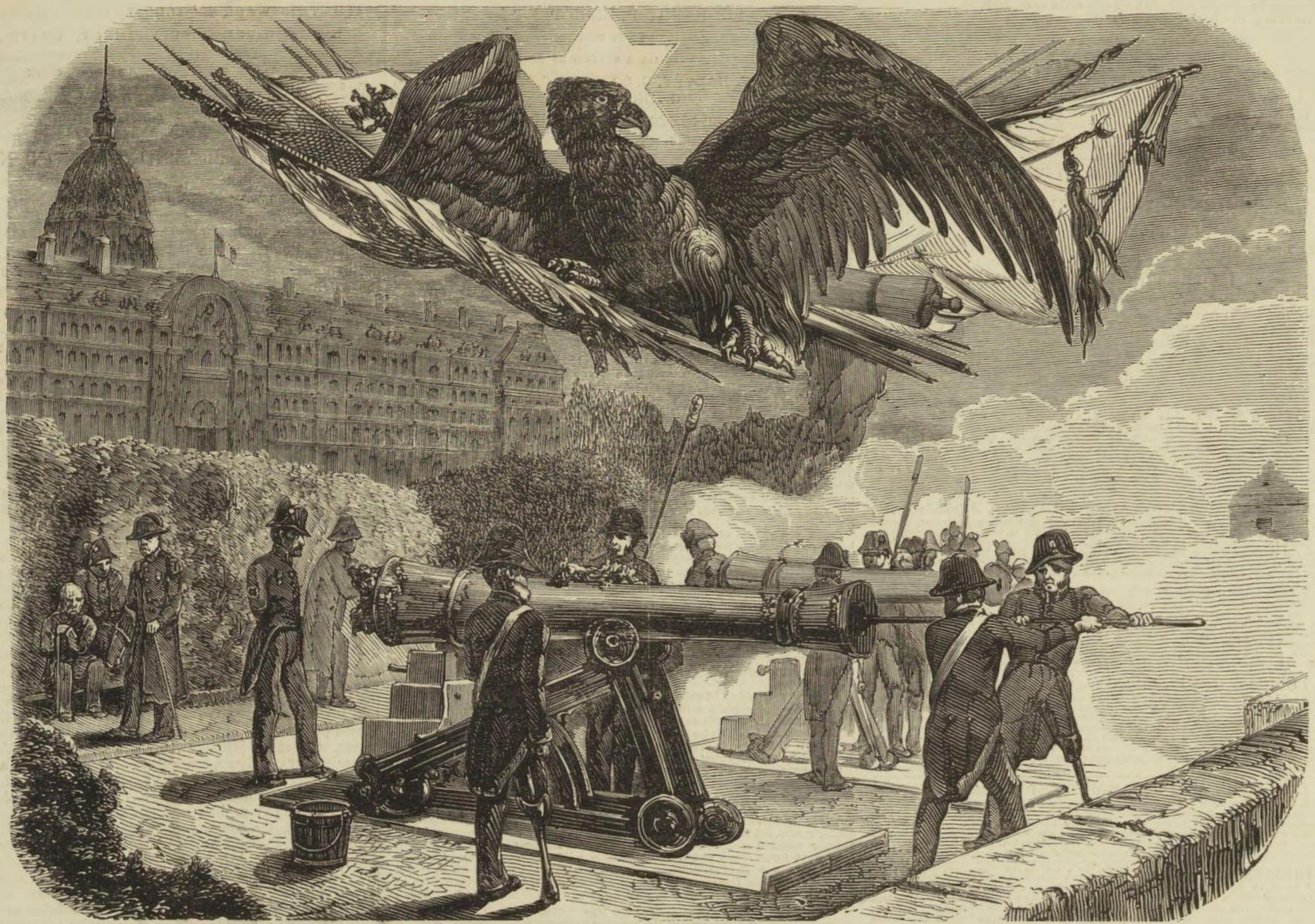
The Dominican Republic has a population of about 220,000. Our trade there is the largest of any nation. The flag of the Republic is alternately quartered blue and red, divided in the centre by a white cross of half the breadth of the quarters. The arms of the Republic are a cross, against the foot of which the open Bible is placed, surrounded by a trophy of arms and the motto of the Republic, "God, Country, and Liberty."

Pedro Santana, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Dominican Republic, was born June 29, 1801, in the small town called Hincha. In figure he is not much above the middle height, but is portly and of muscular make, although he is suffering from infirmities engendered by hardships during his campaigns. He stoops slightly. His face indicates strong energy



COMMITTEE, A DETACHED POST NEAR GRAHAM'S TOWN.

INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.



THE CANNON OF THE INVALIDES FIRING A SALUTE OF 70 GUNS.



RECEPTION OF THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES AT THE TUILERIES.—(SEE PAGE 34.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 11.—1st Sunday after Epiphany. Hilary Term begins. MONDAY, 12.—Plough Monday. TUESDAY, 13.—Hilary. Old New Year's Day. Cambridge Term begins. WEDNESDAY, 14.—Oxford Term begins. THURSDAY, 15.—Queen Elizabeth crowned at Westminster, 1559. FRIDAY, 16.—Gibbon died, 1794. Battle of Coruana, 1809. SATURDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
4	0	5	10	5	35	6
6	35	6	25	6	45	7
7	15	7	40	8	15	8
8	15	8	45	9	25	10
10	0	10	35	11	15	11

NEW AND ORIGINAL TALES.

Next week will be commenced, in a GRATIS SUPPLEMENT to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

THE SQUANDERS OF SQUANDER CASTLE.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY," "THE BLACK PROPHET," &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

To be Continued in future Supplements.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street. Under the Management of Mr CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, JAN. 12, will be performed Shakespeare's Comedy of THE MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR, and the Pantomime, Tuesday, 13, Twelfth Night, as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Pantomime, Wednesday, 14, Hamlet, and the Pantomime, Thursday, 15, The Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime, Friday, 16, Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime, Saturday, 17, The Iron Chest, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 12, and during the week, the Gorgeous Spectacle of BLUE BEARD; or, Female Curiosities. Hope Dancer and Cordes Equilibrist, Mons. Ferantz Benoë. SCENES IN THE ARENA, with the only Equestrian Pantomime in London, entitled MR AND MRS BRIGGS, or, Punch's Festival, Mirth, Wit, and Jollity. The Second Grand Juvenile Fête will take place on Thursday, January 15, on which occasion the entertainment will commence with the Pantomime. Tickets may be had at the Box-office, from Eleven till Four, Daily.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West Strand.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed, that this Theatre will be positively OPENED on MONDAY next, JAN. 12, 1852, for the representation of OPERAS, HURLEQUES, VAUDEVILLES, BALLETES, and SPECTACLES, by a Troupe of MARIONETTES, from the Theatres at Naples, Rome, Milan, Genoa, &c. The Scenery has been paid by the most eminent Artists, and the Costumes designed from the most authentic sources. The Orchestra has been selected from the two Italian Opera Houses.

The Performance on MONDAY next will be preceded by an Introductory Address by the Manager. After which a new Scene of Apropos, entitled THE MANAGER'S ROOM. To be followed by the Musical Burlesque, BOMBASTES FURIOSO; or, the Pupil of Nature—Doo's open at Half-past Seven, o'clock, and close at Eight. Private Boxes £1 1s; Box-cum-Stall, 3s; Lower Stalls, 2s; Dress-circle, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Private Boxes and Stalls to be obtained at Mitchell's Royal Library, 35, Old Bond-street; Sams, St. James's-street; Mr C. Oliver's, New Bond-street; at all the principal Librarians; and at the Box Office, Adelaide street, West Strand.

MUSICAL UNION, 1852.—THE MEETINGS of the present SEASON will commence on TUESDAY after EASTER WEEK, APRIL 20th. The Record of 1851 has been sent to Members. Parties of three or more wishing to subscribe to the WINTER EVENINGS (to commence on THURSDAY, the 29th) can secure places on early application to the Director. These Entertainments will be conducted in the same social spirit as the Musical Union, with a variety of Instrumental Music, performed by the best Artists. Prospects will be had of CHAMER and Co, and all principal Musicians. Fifty admissions for the series, at 2s guineas each, will be reserved for artists of distinction. No free admissions except to literary men will be given. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. AGUILAR'S first SOIREE of Classical Pianoforte Music, from the Works of Beethoven, will take place on TUESDAY, January 12, at the Bee-hive Rooms, 27, Queen Anne-street. To commence at half-past Eight o'clock. Programma: Sonatas, Op. 2, No. 3; Song: Sonata, piano and violin, Op. 30, No. 1; Song: Sonata, "The Moonlight"; Bagatelles. Mr Aguilar will be assisted by Miss Ursula Barclay and Herr Jansa. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Subscription to the series, or tickts to admit three 2s. To be had of Mr. AGUILAR, 65, Upper North-street; and at all the music-publishers.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden, the Diorama, the Ovian Mail to India and Taj Mahal, now exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock, will shut close (for the production of the New Diorama, the Military Achievements of his Grace the Duke of Wellington). Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

ROBIN'S SOIRES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, 23, Piccadilly.—Third Programme—Inimitable Novelties.—Every Evening, at Eight o'clock, Mr and Madame Robin will repeat their inimitable SOIRES and Grand Juvenile Fête for the Christmas Holidays. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Children under ten years of age half-price. Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 31, Old Bond-street; Mr Sam's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Elers, Andrews, &c. &c. N.B.—As previously announced, the performances will be concluded with the Agitoscope during the holidays only.

PAIRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by Dr Bachofner on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION. Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Ward's New Submarine Lamp. Lecture by George Barker, Esq., on the Ballad Music of England, Illustrated by a Selection from Shakespeare's Songs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Numerous Prize Models, Works of Art, &c. from the Great Exhibition, explained by Mr Crisp. Optical Effects in Dissolving Views, Microscope, Chromatope, &c. Diver and Diving-bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; School and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—Open daily from eleven to Five; and every evening (except Saturday), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—THE UGIAN UPAAN, presented by the Governor of Singapore; the HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt; the ELEPHANT CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Rev. THEOPHILUS FISKE will give a LECTURE and a series of extraordinary and amusing Experiments upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, on MONDAY Evening, at the CITY of LONDON LIBRARY INSTITUTION; on Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at the Egyptian Hall; and on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at the Music Hall, Store-street.—Dr Darling will lecture three evenings next week at the Egyptian Hall.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY BALL in aid of the Funds of the DISPENSARY for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHFS, 26, Margaret-street, C. Wendlish-square, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1852.

STEWARDS.—Sir John Campbell, K.C.H., John Avery, Esq., Jacob Bell, Esq., M.P., Dr. Barham, Dr. Chambers, J. Douglas, Esq., J. D. Fowell, Esq., F. K. F. Fowell, Esq., Dr. Hastings, W. Hender, Esq., W. T. Hudson, Esq., C. G. L. Lombe, Esq., William Nelson, Esq., T. Read, Esq., J. A. Rose, Esq., W. A. Rose, Esq., R. Rouse, Esq., T. Stevenson, Esq., J. P. Sweetland, Esq., H. C. Vanderpan, Esq., John White, Esq.

Tickets, 10s, 6d each. Refreshments with Ice and Supper included. Wine extra. May be obtained on application to W. T. Hudson, Esq., Surgeon, &c., Hon. Secretary, 50, Green-street, Park-lane; and Mr. Samuel Fowell, 75, Welbeck-street; and at the Dispensary, Jullien's Band will attend.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL SINGING SCHOOL.—Director, Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Elementary Classes.—Class 108, for Ladies, will meet on Tuesday Evening next, January 11th, 1852, at a Quarter-past Six o'clock. Class 110, for Gentlemen, will meet on Tuesday Evening next, January 12th, 1852, at a Quarter-past Seven o'clock. Class 111, for Gentlemen, will meet on Tuesday Evening next, January 13th, 1852, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Terms—Twelve Shillings for a Course of Fifty Lessons. Tickets and full particulars may be had at St. Martin's Hall. (Temporary entrance, 89, Long-acre.)

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHARING-CROSS; for the Relief of the Poor affected with Diseases of the Eye. Since the year 1817 to the 1st of January, 1851, 83,725 persons have availed themselves of the benefit of this charity, which was the first to admit patients without any letter of recommendation. The Committee of Management make this most URGENT APPEAL to the charitable for pecuniary aid to assist them in supporting and extending those benevolent purposes for which the institution was founded. The Hospital is capable of receiving 300 patients, but only 28 can be admitted for want of means, although 5000 persons apply for relief annually. Subscriptions received by Messrs Coutts and Co., Bankers, Strand; by Messrs Drumsmonds, Charing-cross; by Colonel Wood, the treasurer, Littleton; by the Secretary, or by the Housekeeper at the Hospital. The Committee most gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—

Mr. J. D. Durham .. £5 6 0 Benjamin Fycock, Esq. .. £10 0 0 Executors of Sir John Elley .. 30 0 0 Colonial Broke .. 2 2 0 Miss Nash .. 5 0 0 Miss Mure .. 1 1 0 A. C. Barlow, Esq. .. 25 0 0 Earl of Dartmouth .. 11 0 0 Herbert Ingram, Esq. .. 10 0 0 By Charity-Sermon at St. James's, Miss Le Blanc .. 1 1 0 Paddington .. 38 0 0

THE LOCK-MANUFACTURERS of WOLVERHAMPTON versus CHUBB.—We, the undersigned Lock-makers at Wolverhampton, who have been awarded Prize Medals at the Great Exhibition, in conjunction with Messrs Chubb, have seen with considerable surprise the pretension not put forth by them in their advertisements in the "Wolverhampton Chronicle" of Oct. 22 and 23, that their locks are the best and most secure before the public, and founding their claims to superiority on the ground of having special approbation annexed to their award. We bear by protest against such pretensions, and question their right; superiority either for principle or workmanship; we declare our belief that, as lockmakers, we are equal in every respect to Messrs Chubb, and we are so honoured, on the authority of Dr Lyon Playfair, to state that the award of Special Approval was intended to indicate that the collection shown by the exhibitors generally merited approval, in addition to the object especially included in the medal award. It was also distinctly stated by H.R.H. Prince Albert, in his speech at the close of the Exhibition, that the Royal Medals did not attach to the award of the medal. Now we cannot, and we think the public will have the same difficulty in discovering the ground for such boasting (so different from the conduct of Mr. J. Bramah, who also received Special Approval with their Prize Medal), and we think that Messrs Chubb should have been the first persons to put themselves forward as the great humiliators they must have experienced in having their locks picked by Mr. Hobbs.

We hereby challenge Messrs Chubb to test their claims to superiority before a competent tribunal, as the only mode of arriving at the truth, the judges to be chosen partly by ourselves and partly by Messrs Chubb, and the locks to be those shown by each of us at the opening of the exhibition on the 1st of May last.

J. NICHOLAS YATES JOSEPH TAYLOR

J. NICHOLAS

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The past week has been a very quiet one in Court life. The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, have taken their accustomed exercise daily.

On Sunday, after an early walk in the Home Park, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday the Countess de Neuilly and the Duchess of Orleans paid a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting, accompanied by Sir William Middleton, and attended by the Earl of Morley, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, and Colonel F. H. Seymour.

The Duchess of Orleans visited her Majesty on Wednesday, and partook of luncheon. On the same day the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge will, it is understood, by permission of her Majesty, in future occupy the apartments lately held by the King of Hanover in St. James's Palace. Her Royal Highness is shortly expected to return to this country from Germany.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entertained a select party at dinner on Monday evening, at Gloucester House. The party included the Countess of Jersey and the Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Craven, the Hon. Colonel Liddell, &c.

The venerable Duke of Somerset has quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and their Graces will shortly resume their dinner and evening parties.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are entertaining a select circle at Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfriesshire. The youthful Lord Henry Scott, who is staying at Malta, was, according to the last letters, improving in health.

The Marquis of Worcester arrived at Beaufort House on Saturday, from Dover, where his Lordship has been to take leave of his relatives, Captain Somers, M.P., of the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, and the Hon. Leicester Curzon, which gallant officers have embarked with their regiment on board the *Magenta* steam-transport, for service at the Cape.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury gave a magnificent ball and supper, on Friday night, at the family seat in Herefordshire, to upwards of 300 of the nobility and gentry of the county, as well as a large and distinguished circle of friends staying at the mansion.

The Marchioness of Ailesbury, who joined the circle visiting the Earl of Cardigan, at Dean Park, last week, left that seat, on Tuesday, to visit the Earl De Grey, at Wrexham Park, Beds.

The Earl De Grey is entertaining a large party of fashionables at his splendid seat, Wrexham Park. The Earl and Countess Cawper, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and some of the neighbouring nobility and gentry are amongst the visitors. The noble Earl has had a temporary amateur theatre erected, and a series of theatrical performances are about to take place.

The Earl of Morley and Captain Hon. J. Denman have relieved the Marquis of Ormonde and Colonel N. Hood in the duties of Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Earl of Dartmouth has left St. James's-square for Sandwell Hall, Staffordshire. The noble Earl came from his seat to take leave of his son, the Hon. George Legge, who has embarked with his regiment (the Rifles) for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Countess of Dunraven gave birth to a son (still-born), on the 2d inst., at Lissadell, the seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P.

Viscount Beresford continues in very indifferent health at Bedbury Park. Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P., and Lady Mildred Hope are staying with the noble and gallant Viscount.

Lord and Lady Lyndhurst have been passing the holidays in town, in consequence of the continued indisposition of his Lordship's youngest daughter, the Hon. Miss Copley.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski have left the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square, for Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston. Lady William Russell has left town for Broadlands, as also Sir Henry and Lady Lytton Bulwer.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have left town for Brussels.

Monsieur Drouet has returned from the Continent to take the direction of the Belgian Legation during Monsieur Van de Weyer's absence.

We regret to learn that no amendment has taken place in the health of the Earl Brownlow, whose condition occasions much uneasiness to the members of his family.

The health of Lord Panmure continues, we regret to learn, in a rather precarious state. The improvement which recently took place did not continue, and great solicitude exists as to the issue.

Prince Albert has intimated to the Government School of Mines the intention of the Prince of Wales to grant two annual exhibitions (to be named the "Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions"), the amount of each being sufficient to defray the expenses of the course of instruction at that institution.

ALLEGED MARRIAGE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The *Breslau Gazette* has the following from Vienna, 27th ult.:—"M. de Persigny is expected here from Berlin, and he is to proceed to St. Petersburg, to explain the intentions of the President of the French Republic with respect to his home and foreign policy, and to endeavour to secure the support of the northern powers. At the same time he will demand the hand of the wealthy Princess Wasa for Prince Napoleon. The Princess is nearly the same age as the President, and no doubt is entertained here that she will consent. In that case her illustrious brother will give up his grade of colonel in the Austrian army, and will be appointed to elevated functions in France." A Frankfort journal says that M. de Persigny is expected in that city on a special mission to the Germanic Confederation.

AUSTRALIAN PROSPECTS.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Sydney, May 24:—"During my thirteen years' residence in this colony, although I landed with not more than twenty sovereigns, I have, in spite of many losses in trade, arising principally from my not having been brought up with habits of business, contrived to make myself worth something like £4000: but what the prospects are for getting on in the world, now that this important discovery (gold) has been made, go beyond my power of determining. My advice to all and any of you, who may find it hard to bring up a family in London, would most decidedly be to come to this colony. The climate (like the south of Europe), the abundance of the necessities of life, and all the other advantages of a new country—as the absence of heavy taxation, and freedom from that disheartening competition in every employment at home—were, previously to the discovery of gold, great inducements to parties to emigrate here; but now, when, from the highly remunerative employment of digging, the working man will be assured of a permanent high rate of wages, my opinion decidedly is, that no country on the face of the earth can compare with the British colony of New South Wales. There is room here for hundreds of thousands—not fear of the thing being overdone—and, what is more, the old residents here, instead of looking upon you with a jealous eye, as in America, where you must reside five years before you can become a citizen, will welcome you with open arms. The boundless flocks and herds will perish in great numbers for the next twelve months, for want of hands to care for them. Then, again, it has been found by widely-extended experiment, during the past two years, that cotton will grow here almost wild; so that the countryman in particular will, on landing, be bewildered to choose between the many different most promising employments which invite him to make money."

TREATMENT OF ENGLISHMEN BY THE AUSTRIANS.—Florence, Dec. 30.—The openly-avowed principle of rendering the Continent uninhabitable by Englishmen has received a new development in an incident that has just occurred here. Yesterday morning, a young Englishman, named Maysher, who had only been short time in Florence, after standing to listen to the band of an Austrian regiment, was quietly proceeding along one of the narrow streets which issue from the Piazza del Duomo. He had not gone far, when he perceived a *banocino* advancing towards him with all the speed at which these country cars are usually driven. To avoid the danger, he jumped suddenly back, and in doing so came in contact with a young Austrian officer, who was at the same moment coming up at the head of his guard. A smart blow from the flat of a sabre on the back was the mild rebuke for this purely accidental collision. The Englishman, very naturally indignant, demanded in his imperfect Italian the meaning of the outrage. A few angry words were interchanged on either side, when another officer, who accompanied the party, stepped forward and cut the young Englishman down, laying his head open by a sabre wound of fully a finger's length. This done, the party proceeded on its way, and our countryman, whose blood covered a considerable space in the street, was conveyed to the City Hospital. I have only to add, that, among military men of every nation of Europe, of which there are individuals at present here, but one opinion prevails as to this event—that it was brutal and unsoldierlike, totally uncalled for by the event, and evidencing as great a degree of cowardice as want of self-command. It will satisfy Mr. Maysher's friends to learn that his wound, though severe, is not dangerous, and that he is receiving every attention of skill and kindness from the officials of the hospital.—*Correspondence of the Morning Post.*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—Accounts have been received by the ship *Honduras*, dated Port Phillip, the 1st of September, which represent the gold-seeking operations in that district as being very successful. The *Honduras* has brought home the first samples from the Clunes Diggings, at the Pyrenees. Further discoveries of gold had been made at the Victoria, Bunginong, and Banke's Marsh Diggings, just before the *Honduras* sailed, and fears were entertained that the whole of the labouring population would leave for the mines in the summer, and thus cause considerable difficulty in securing the next clip and harvest.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE MAITLAND PRIZE.—The sum of £1000 having been accepted by the University for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world, the prize to be given once in every three years, and to consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the prize will this year be given for the best essay on the following subject:—"The duty, as well as policy, of Christian states to encourage missions for the conversion of the heathen." Candidates for the prize must be, at the time when the subject is given out, bachelors of arts under the standing of M.A., or student in civil law or medicine, of not less than four or more than seven years' standing, not being graduate in either faculty, who shall be required, before they are admitted to become candidates, to produce, from their respective professors, certificates that they have performed the exercises necessary for the degree of bachelor of law or medicine. The exercises must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the division of the Easter Term 1852, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and enclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Provostship*: The Rev. Dr. Macdonald, to Trinity College, Dublin. *Rectories*: The Rev. Henry Albany Bowles, to Merrow, Surrey; the Rev. G. W. Derby, to Firsfield, Norfolk; the Rev. Lewis R. C. Griffiths, to Swindon, near Cheltenham; the Rev. Barton L. Dye, to St. Martin's, Colchester; the Rev. William John Percy, to Sutton, Dorset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. William J. E. Bennett (late of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico), to St. Peter's, Frome Selwood, Somerset; the Rev. Alexander Peters Birrell, to Oving, Sussex; the Rev. Thomas Garnham Luard, to Stansted-Mon-Fichet, Essex; the Rev. T. C. Price, to St. Augustine, Bristol.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. Edward Sooner, from several friends at Kenilworth, on resigning the curacy; the Rev. Thomas Stanton, from the teachers and scholars of the Shaftesbury National Schools, on his resignation of the living; the Rev. W. F. Kerr, from the congregation of Trinity Church, Plymouth; the Rev. Robert Hey, incumbent of Belper, from the Sunday-school teachers; the Rev. E. G. Rudder, late curate of Westbury with Priddy, from the parishioners; the Rev. F. S. Page, vicar of St. Paul's, Preston, from the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Woodman, curate of St. Michael's, Stockwell, Surrey, from the congregation; the Rev. Thomas Moore, curate of St. Simon's, Salford, from the rev. the incumbent, teachers, and members of the congregation. The Rev. Henry Jones, M.A., from the incumbent and parishioners of Northstoke and Newnham, Oxon, on his resigning the curacy of those parishes.

MR. BENNETT AND THE PEOPLE OF FROME.—The nomination by the Marchioness of Bath of Mr. Bennett, recently incumbent of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to the vicarage of Frome, has called forth a strong remonstrance from the clergy and laity there, the strongest objections being entertained by them to the peculiar doctrines held by that gentleman. An address has been presented to the Marchioness on the subject, in which the objections of the parishioners are set forth at length. The Marchioness has returned the following reply:—"Longleat, Jan. 3.—"Rev. Sir,—I have received with sincere regret a communication signed by yourself and others, relating to the appointment of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome, in my gift. In reply, I beg to inform you that the appointment is already made, and cannot be revoked.—I remain, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully, H. BATH.—The Rev. W. Calvert, Vicarage, Frome."

COUNTRY NEWS.

REFORM MEETING AT BRISTOL.—In consequence of Lord John Russell's announcement of his intention to introduce a new Reform Bill in the ensuing session, a public meeting of Reformers, of all classes, was held on Monday night at Bristol. George Thomas, Esq., presided; and among those on the platform were the Hon. H. H. F. Berkeley, M.P.; Joseph Coates and W. Herapath, Esqrs., magistrates; H. Verger, C. J. Thomas, C. Tovey, T. F. Gilbert, Esqrs., and other members of the Town Council, and several of the leading citizens. The meeting was most enthusiastic in favour of an extensive measure of reform, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting recognises with pleasure the declared intentions of Her Majesty's first Minister of the Crown to introduce into Parliament early next session a bill for the better representation of the people." "That this meeting desires to express its deliberate conviction that any measure of Parliamentary reform which does not provide for the vote by ballot, the abolition of small constituencies, and the more fair and equal distribution of electoral districts, the extension of the franchise to all ratepayers, triennial Parliaments, and the abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament, will be inadequate and unsatisfactory to the nation at large." A petition to Parliament embodying the resolutions was also adopted. A similar meeting was held on Monday, in Oxford, at which Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., were present.

THE BANK FORGERS IN YORKSHIRE.—Mr. Scott, the manager for the Yorkshire Banking Company, has written to the local journals, informing them that it has been ascertained, after much careful investigation, that the late forgery of the £5 notes of that company was confined solely to those purporting to have been issued from the Doncaster branch bank. Some of the notes have been paid in Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Sheffield, and Hull. Five persons are in custody charged with having uttered the notes, but it is suspected that there are other guilty persons still at large.

SHIPWRECKS' STRIKE ON THE WEAR.—The shipwrights of Hylton, an important shipbuilding station on the Wear, have been out on strike during the last two or three weeks. The Mayor of Sunderland has tried his good offices, and the following masters in dispute were laid before him at a meeting he had with masters and men last week:—"1. That allowances be given when caulking and upon launching days only. The masters to be fully empowered to caulk their vessels when and how they choose, as is customary in the port of Sunderland. 2. That no workman shall henceforth be allowed to leave his employer's yard until the bell has rung. 3. That each master shall employ such labourers or bores in his yard as he may deem expedient. 4. That the hours of working on Saturday afternoon shall be, in the summer months from 1 o'clock to 5 P.M., and in the winter months from half-past 12 o'clock till 4 P.M., the workmen doing the same on Saturday afternoons with respect to punching, squaring, caulking, &c., as is invariably done in other yards on the river Wear; and that the masters shall have full power to conduct their business in a manner similar to other masters of this port, regardless of 'fines.'" An agreement was come to upon all the points but the third, regarding the employment of labourers, which the men would not submit to, and so the masters stood.

AN ADROIT THIEF.—A young man named Thomas Read, said to be very respectably connected, has been committed by the Gloucester magistrates for trial on three charges of robbery committed at hotels at Gloucester and Worcester. The prisoner assumed the character of a commercial traveller. On Sunday evening he appeared at the Angel Inn, Worcester, in that character, engaged a bed, and was shown to his room, where he remained for some ten minutes. In that brief space of time he contrived to pick two locks, and to abstract from a box twelve silver teaspoons, two pair of tablespoons, and a pair of salt-spoons. Proceeding by railway to Gloucester by the first train next morning, he sold the plate and put up at the Greyhound Commercial Inn, where he dined and paid his bill. Before leaving, however, he picked the lock of a drawer and box, and abstracted £50 in gold, leaving other money in notes in the box. A third robbery, of a great-coat, was committed at another inn which he had patronised. He was apprehended at the Gloucester railway station as he was proceeding by a first-class train to Birmingham.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.—It is given out in Marylebone, Westminster, and the city of London, that Lord Palmerston will be invited to stand for one of the metropolitan boroughs.

LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Cardwell has been canvassing the electors for some time past. The *Liverpool Mail* (Conservative paper) states that there is a report he has accepted the office of Paymaster of the Forces, and adds, that he has not the most remote chance of being elected a second time.

STAFFORD.—Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., met his constituents at the Lyceum, Stafford, to explain his conduct in Parliament. He commented in severe terms on the secession of Lord Palmerston, a man of whom the country ought to be proud; and declared that he would maintain in Parliament the right of England to offer a home to the oppressed and the refugees from any country. The alderman having cleared himself from the charge of being a disguised Protectionist, a vote of thanks was passed for his attendance.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE BOROUGHS.—Mr. Crawshay Bailey, the great iron-master, who has entered the field against Mr. Lindsay, the shipowner, has issued an address, declaring that he would support a protective import duty of 5s. on corn, and is for the repeal of the malt and hop taxes.

EXETER.—The *Western Luminary* states that there are rumours that Mr. Mills, the banker, of London, and Mr. Roit, the Chancery barrister, will be candidates to represent Exeter at the next election. The Conservatives announce Sir Fitzroy Kelly; and Mr. Divett and Sir John Duckworth are also in the field.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—The *Liverpool Albion* announces that Mr. Brown will again offer himself for the southern division, having quite recovered from his illness.

LISBURN.—Sir J. Emerson Tennent was elected last Monday, and addressed the electors at great length. He stated that he spoke the feeling of a very large proportion of the public, and he knew it to be that of members who were favourable to the free-trade measure of 1846, when he expressed the conviction that in the *coup d'état* by which the abolition of the corn-laws was effected the Government of the day proceeded, if not to too extreme a length, at least with too much precipitancy and haste; but a patient and impartial trial was indispensable to arrive at a practical solution as to the question of free trade.

Weymouth.—Captain George Stevenson is announced as a candidate at the next general election.

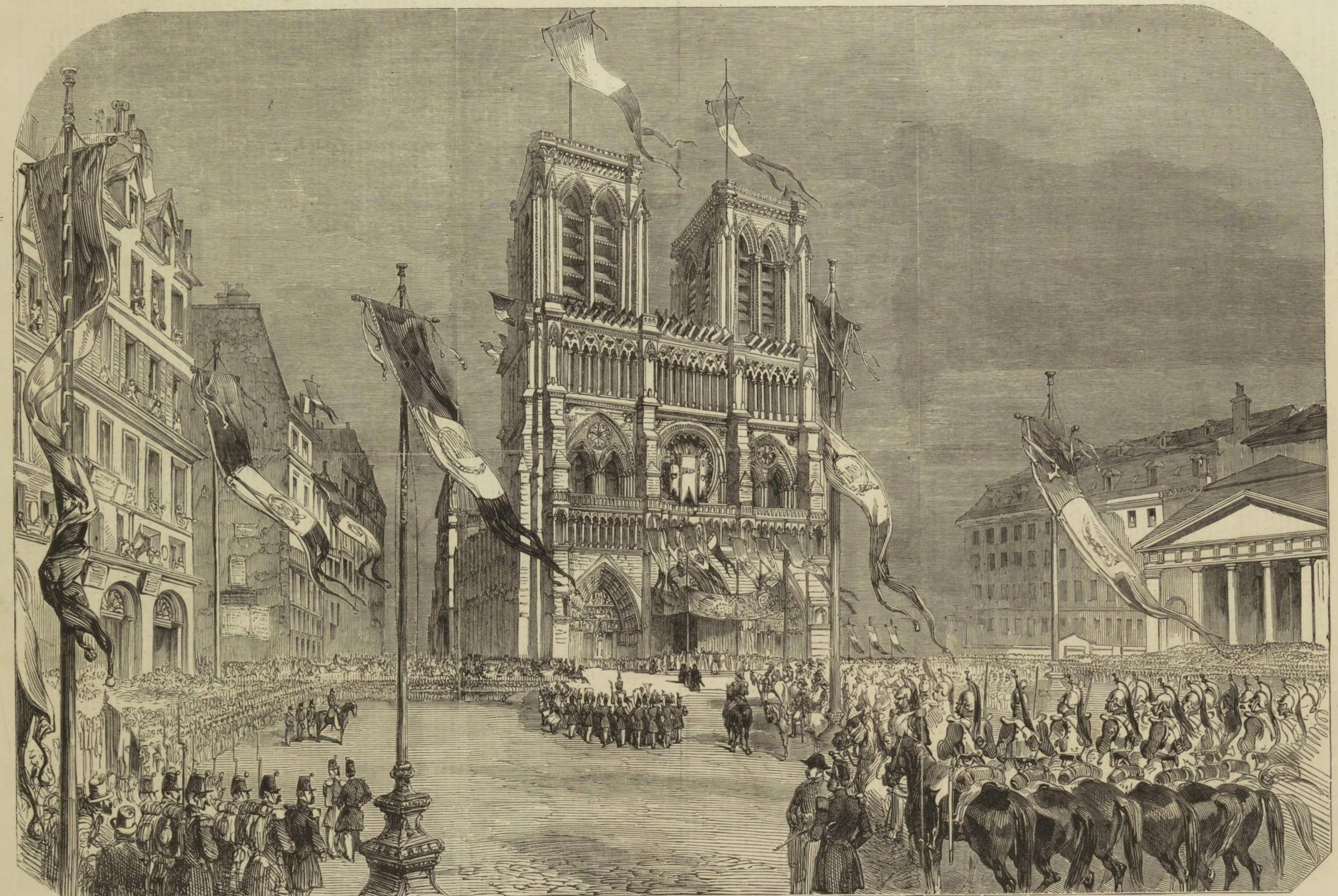
THE REVENUE.

The official returns of the Revenue for the quarter and year ending the 5th inst. exhibit a decrease of income for both periods, as compared with last year, amounting for the quarter to £713,547, and for the year to £527,047.

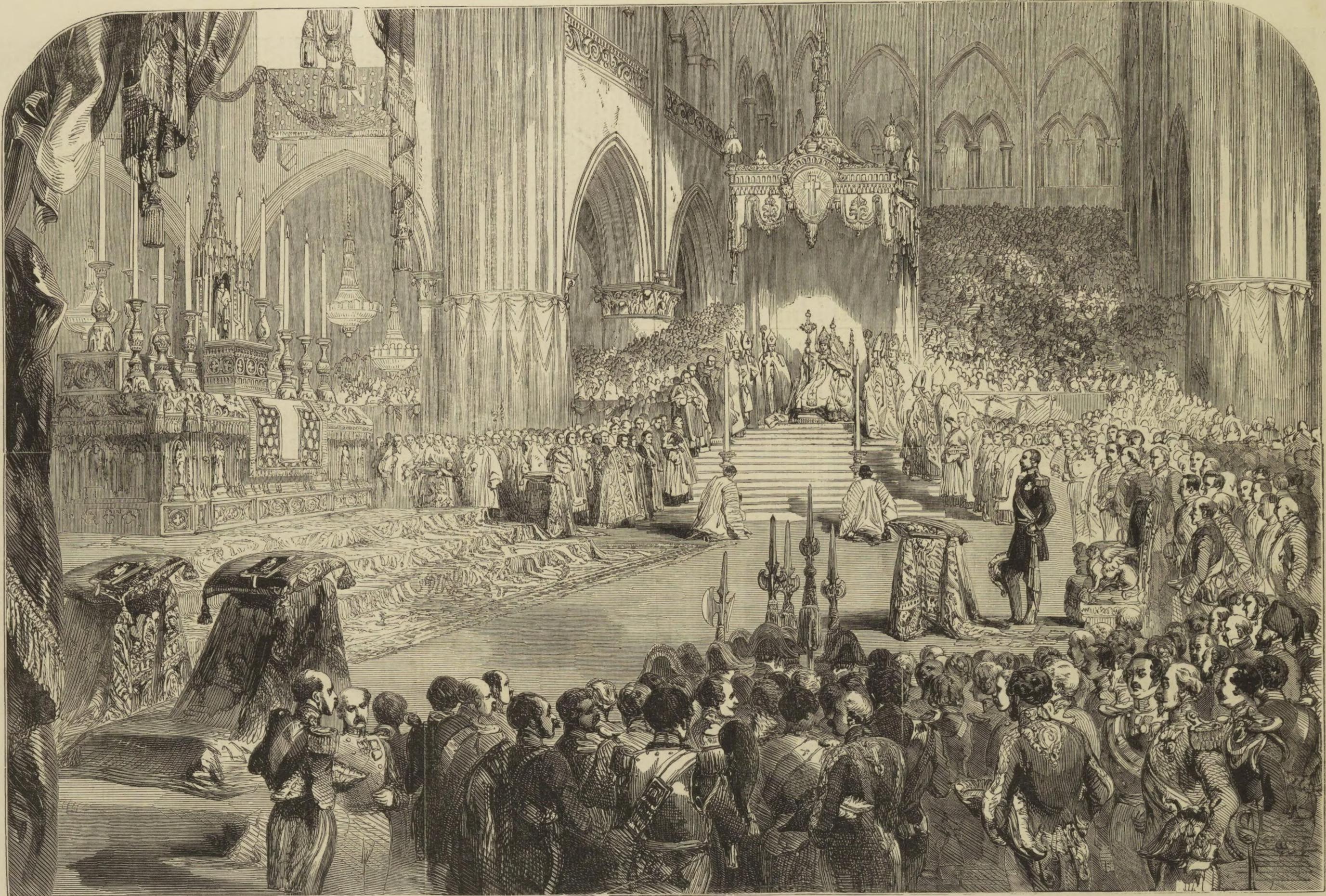
The items of decrease and increase for the quarter are as follow:—

	DECREASE.
Customs	£27,193
Excise	162,950
Stamps	32,236
Taxes	737,131
Property Tax	50,774
Crown Lands	20,000
On ordinary revenue	£1,040,284
Imprest and other moneys	14,701
On total revenue	£1,504,985
	INCREASE.
Post-office	£94,000
Miscellaneous	10,183
On ordinary revenue	104,183
Repayment of advances	237,255
Total decrease	£713,547
For the year, the results, as compared with last year, are respectively as follow:—In the CUSTOMS there is an increase of £146,189; in the EXCISE, of £89,209. In the STAMPS there is a decrease of £162,092; in the ASSESSED TAXES, a decrease of £796,216; and in the PROPERTY TAX, a decrease of £78,114. The POST OFFICE shows the effect of the Great Exhibition, in an increase of £244,000.	
THE NATIONAL DEBT.	
The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th George 4, c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 10th day of October, 1851, amounted to the sum of £2,979,011 11s. 6d.;	
The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of £744,752 17s. 10d., being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £2,979,011 11s. 6d., will be applied under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of January, 1852, and the 5th day of April, 1852, to the following purposes; viz.:	
To be applied to the purchase of stock	£744,752 17s. 10d.
Add interest receivable on account of donations and bequests to be applied to the purchase of stock	3,877 11 10
	£748,630 9 8
A. Y. SPEARMAN, Comptroller-General.	
National Debt-office, Jan. 1, 1852.	

IMPORTATION OF CORN.—The following are the import corn returns, within the last eleven months, compared with those of 1850:—Wheat



INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—EXTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.



INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

INAUGURATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

On New Year's-day the grand ceremonial of the inauguration of Louis Napoleon as President of the French Republic took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris. We have elsewhere glanced at the long line of similar events of which this ancient edifice has been the scene; but it would be difficult to point out one of these episodes which is more deeply suggestive of the vicissitudes of French political life than the ceremonial of Thursday week.

THE PAGEANT TO THE CATHEDRAL.

The weather was most unpropitious for the occasion, the cold being exceedingly severe, and a thick fog during the whole day, but particularly in the morning, enveloping Paris. The appearance of the open space in front of the Cathedral, or, as it is technically designated, the *parvis*, was exceedingly striking. Down the whole length of the Rue du Parvis tricoloured flags were streaming from lofty masts; further down, in the open space itself, more elevated flagstaffs bore still longer streamers; whilst close to the entrance the tri-coloured flags were intermingled with others of green silk, powdered with silver stars, green being the colour of the Prince Louis Napoleon, as it was formerly of the Emperor his uncle. Springing from the fretwork of the old Cathedral, immediately over the grand entrance, was erected a *velarium*, or awning of crimson velvet, ornamented with gold embroidery, under which the President was to alight from his carriage. On each side floated green flags, bearing the letters "L. N." within a laurel wreath. Beyond them, at each side, trophies were erected, with a shield in the centre, also bearing the same initials, the whole surmounted by a *faiseau* of tricoloured flags, artistically arranged; still farther on, at each corner of the front of the building, were lofty hangings of crimson velvet to match the canopy in the centre. In the recess of the grand portal were suspended pieces of ancient tapestry representing sacred subjects. Over the great portal were the figures "7,600,000," and a group of 36 flags; and above these, surmounting the Gallery of Kings, were 86 *drapeaux* of various colours, representing the capital towns of the departments, and the colonies, with their respective arms. The *faiseau* above was hung with draperies of crimson velvet and gold, the whole profusely sprinkled with golden stars; and at each side of the large rose window of the centre were placed two pointed panels, representing—on the right, Charlemagne and St. Louis; and on the left, Louis XIV. and Napoleon.

At an early hour the troops were marched to their stations with bands playing and banners unfurled; and regiments of the line, Chasseurs, artillery, engineers, Gendarmerie Mobile-Republican Guards, and all the other divisions of the new Government, were called into requisition.

As early as eight o'clock, notwithstanding the fog and frost, sight-loving Paris was all afoot to see the spectacle, rolling in a living stream towards the little isle in the Seine whence Paris first sprang, and where its Cathedral now stands.

At ten, the cannon of the Invalides gave the signal for the troops to emerge from their barracks and take up their positions. Ten guns were fired for each million of votes. It is said that eighty were discharged in all. (Centre Illustration at page 29.) The whole route of streets from the Elysée to Notre Dame along the quays was occupied by a double line of infantry. Each regiment marched, its band ahead; and for the first time since the 2nd of December the drum was heard. Certain streets were reserved for the passage of the carriages of people furnished with tickets to be present at the ceremony.

At a quarter to twelve a buzz gave note of the President's approach. He was preceded by strong detachments of lancers and carabiniers, who, as they arrived, formed on either side the deep Gothic portal of the church. The President was in a coach drawn by four horses, with postillions in green and gold liveries. His two officers d'ordonnance, Edgar Ney and Fleury, rode at either panel; and his escort was much greater than on ordinary occasions. The pageant was altogether most imposing and magnificent.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The *coup d'œil* on entering the Cathedral was equally striking and impressive. The pillars were hung with imperial purple, powdered with golden stars, and displaying everywhere the initials "L. N." Between every two pillars was suspended a chandelier of cut glass, containing 45 wax lights; and down the centre aisle three ranges of chandeliers were hung from the fretted roof. In addition to all these lights, smaller chandeliers were to be seen above, at the back of the tribunes, erected high up between the pillars, for the public; and at the same height gilt bronze sconces were placed at each side of the pillars. In the aisle below, lofty candelabra of gilt bronze stood along the sides, containing each about two dozen of lights. The whole number of wax lights burning was 13,000. Velvet draperies, and enormous garlands of foliage and flowers depending from the galleries, richly decorated flags, and the blaze of thousands of wax lights met the eye, and at the extreme end the columns of the sanctuary might be seen covered from base to capital with rich silk brocade of crimson and gold. The altar in the choir, with its glittering ornaments, the benches for the authorities and constituted bodies, the galleries on either side crowded with spectators in full dress, and, above all, and forming the principal feature of the gorgeous scene, the lofty dais, with hangings of crimson and gold, lined with white satin, surmounting the estrade which faced the principal altar, and supporting the seat and *prie-dieu* for Louis Napoleon—seen under this aspect, the ancient Cathedral presented a brilliant but theatrical scene. But above the altar, and midway between it and the canopy, a lofty shrine was erected in the Byzantine style, as it were, protecting the altar and what it bore, a reputed piece of the true cross contained in a silver-gilt receptacle. The ornaments of the altar were all of silver gilt, the candlesticks (14 in number) being five feet high.

The manner in which the building was arranged for the ceremony was alike simple and convenient. The centre aisle was only used on the occasion, the side aisles being employed as passages to the tribunes; those on the right were reserved for the public, and those on the left for the mayors, delegates of the departments, the consuls, and a portion of the public functionaries. The transepts were converted into immense amphitheatres of seats, the right being appropriated to the bar, the diplomatic body, the council of *prud'hommes*, the Institute, the municipal bodies of the *banlieue*, &c.; and the left to the Ministers, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, the academic body, the *juges de paix*, &c. The lower part of the central aisle was exclusively occupied by the officers of the staff, and these appointed from the different regiments of Paris and its vicinity.

In front of the screen before the choir was erected the *altar*, which was covered with white silk, embroidered with gold. At some distance from it was placed the President's chair and *prie-dieu*. Behind him were seats for the marshals of France and for the officers of the President's household. The clergy were assigned seats on the right, just below the benches appropriated to the bar, &c.

At half past nine the grand portal was opened, by which the Ministers, the diplomatic corps, the marshals, and officers of the staff entered.

About half past ten the tribunes were nearly all filled, and at eleven every place was occupied. The cold was intense, notwithstanding the heat emitted by the vast number of lights. The number of ladies was not very great, decidedly much less than is generally seen at public spectacles in France.

About a quarter past eleven o'clock the Ministers arrived and took their places on the left, and immediately after a considerable number of general officers. Amongst the first was General de la Rancière, an old cavalry officer of the Emperor, with his left arm wanting; then Generals Lebreton, Cormeington, Carrelet, Lessaure, Dular, Forêt, and a crowd of others; also Admirals Roussin and Mackau. Much interest was excited by the appearance of Marshals Exelmans and Jerome Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia, who entered together, the uncle of the President following his younger fellow-soldier. They both took their seats behind the President's chair of state, this being the first time Jerome Bonaparte had appeared since his letter of 4th December.

At half past eleven the ambassadors of the foreign powers began to arrive; they came in grand official costume. One of the latest of the high functionaries who arrived was the Marquis of Normanby. The *corps diplomatique* was exceedingly numerous, and amongst them was Mr. Reeves, the American Minister, who appeared on this occasion for the first time since the late *coup d'état*. The Pope's Nuncio was also present, and in full sacerdotal dress.

It was very near twelve when the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle to receive the President of the Republic. Only one bishop was present during the day with the Archbishop, namely, the Bishop of St. Fleur, situated in the south of France; the rest of the sacerdotal *cortege* were composed of canons and curés in splendid canons. Just as this body arrived at the grand entrance, the drums beat to arms, the *bourdon*, or great bell of Notre Dame, pealed forth, and Louis Napoleon descended from his carriage. On alighting he was received by the Archbishop, who tendered to him the precious relic, the reputed morsel of the true cross, to kiss; presenting to him the holy water, and then, turning round, led back the procession to the altar. The President followed immediately behind the clergy, having on his right hand the General St. Arnaud, Minister of War; and on his left, General Magan. He was received with loud cries of "Vive Napoléon!" which he acknowledged by slightly bowing. He wore the uniform of a general of the army, his *crachat* of the Legion of Honour, and the red ribbon as grand cordons of that order.

The President at once proceeded to his seat, the orchestra, organ, and singers thundering forth at the time the "Grand March" of Lessouleur, composed for the Emperor's coronation. The whole of the spectators stood up as he passed with his splendid staff; and all, even the military, stood uncovered during his passage from the grand entrance to the chair of state. Several cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" accompanied the otherwise universal one of "Vive Napoléon!"

After the "Grand March" came the "Vivat," and then the "Te Deum." Subsequently was executed, all in the most admirable style, the "Domine salvum fac Napoléonem;" after which the Archbishop gave the benediction, and the ceremony terminated. The clergy then, as before, led the way, and the President departed nearly as he had entered. The orchestra raised a lively march as he departed, the *bourdon* again boomed forth, the cannon of the Invalids thundered out from their iron throats, and, lastly, the vast multitude in the Cathedral shouted "Vive Napoléon!"

The President then entered his carriage, and proceeded to the Tuilleries.

After the return of the President to the Tuilleries, a reception of the public bodies, military officers, National Guards, and delegates of departments took place. Not less than from 7000 to 8000 officers paid their respects, and about half a battalion of the Imperial armies, comprising every arm of the service, saluted Louis Napoleon. Amongst these last were two Mamelukes, one of them a fine old man. The officers of the National Guard were also in great number. While the ceremony was going on, the Place de Carrousel was occupied by several squadrons of cavalry, and the enclosed courts by battalions of infantry. (See the Illustration at page 29.) The ceremony lasted till half-past five, when a grand banquet, of 400 covers, was given as the President's inaugural entertainment; and at night the theatres and public buildings were illuminated.

CEREMONIALS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME.

It was in this Cathedral that, in the year 754, the Pope Herens consecrated and anointed King Pepin, his wife, and his two sons. On the 18th of August, 1572, only six days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the wedding of the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Fourth, with Margaret of Medicis, was splendidly celebrated in the same church. On the 27th of October, 1781, a "Te Deum" was chanted at Notre Dame to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin of France; and on the 5th of August, 1789, another "Te Deum" was again chanted, by order of the Archbishop Jaigne, to return thanks for the abolition of the titles and feudal tithes.

On the 8th of November, 1794, the Archbishop of Paris, Gobel, ascended the pulpit of the Cathedral, where he solemnly declared he had been, during sixty years, a hypocrite, and that the religion he had professed since his childhood was founded in error and fallacy.

On the 10th of November, 1793, the National Convention received from the Archbishop of Paris a declaration stating that himself, as well as the twelve vicars of the Cathedral, had resigned their duties as Catholic priests. The convention published, without any contest, a decree announcing that the Catholic worship was abolished. By the same decree it was resolved that the worship of Human Reason should take place of the ancient religion. The consequence was, that the church, which had been hitherto called Notre Dame, assumed the name of Temple of Reason.

On the same day, in the nave of the Temple, was erected an artificial mountain, the summit of which was crowned by a temple with this inscription over the principal entrance, "To Philosophy." On the declivity of the hill an altar was also erected, and ornamented with oak leaves and the brilliant torch of Truth. Two sets of young girls dressed in white, adorned with wreaths of oak leaves, and with a torch in their hands, descended the hill. Next, the goddess Reason, personified by a young and handsome lady, dressed in a white rose half covered with a blue mantle, her hair hanging loosely on her shoulders, and a Phrygian red cap on her head, came out of the Temple of Philosophy, and sat down on a grass bank, where she received the homage and oath of the mortals, amidst music. In the evening, the Convention, *en masse*, went to the Temple to chant with the people the hymn to Reason.

On the 30th of June, 1801, was held in the Cathedral a national council, consisting of forty-nine bishops and above eighty deputies of the French clergy. The opening speech was delivered by the Reverend Abbé Grégoire, member of the Legislative Board, and Bishop of Blois.

On the 14th of July, 1801, a high and solemn mass, as well as a "Te Deum," were chanted, to return thanks for the numerous blessings which the French people had received through the Virgin Mary's auspices and intercession.

On the 18th of April, 1802, on Easter-day, was celebrated here the signature of the *concordat* between the Holy See and the French Government, and the restoration of the Catholic worship in France. Early in the morning a copy of the law restoring religious worship to all the churches in France was posted up in all parts of Paris. At eleven o'clock the three Consuls went to the Church in the same carriage, preceded by horses richly caparisoned, and led by Egyptian Mamelukes. Behind followed the carriage of Madame Bonaparte, who was accompanied by her daughter and her sisters-in-law. The ladies were seated in a splendid *jubé* erected for the purpose, and which a few days after was destroyed.

The Consuls were received at the principal entrance of the nave by the Archbishop of Paris; they were then introduced, and had their seats under a magnificent canopy erected at the left hand of the altar. After the Gospel, the Archbishop and the Bishops offered up the prayers of the Church for the continuance of the useful and illustrious lives of the French Consuls. Subsequently they took their oath, in the presence of Napoleon, the First Consul. Finally the Legate of the Pope chanted a "Te Deum," the music of which, composed by Lasiello, was splendidly executed by two bands, conducted by both Cherubini and Mehul. Miss Le Brun, daughter of the Prefect of the Palace, and Madame Savary, wife of an aide-de-camp of the First Consul, made a collection, the amount of which was no less than 700 louis d'or. The ceremony lasted three hours, during which time salutes were fired without any intermission, and a merry peal from the bells of Notre Dame announced the happy news to the three hundred parishes of the capital.

When Napoleon Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor, and his coronation by the Pope was decided on, he resolved to make the ceremony as gorgeous and magnificent as possible. Notre Dame was again chosen for the solemnity, when some important alterations were made within and without the edifice. The vestry was pulled down outside, as well as several private houses which obstructed the north entrance of the Church; and portions of the beautiful *jubé*, which for many centuries had remained in obscurity, were then discovered.

On the 1st of December, 1804, the ceremony of the coronation, in spite of the severe cold, was performed, with the greatest magnificence. At ten o'clock both Pope Pius VII. and the Emperor set out from the Palace of the Tuilleries for the Cathedral. The pageant, though theatrical, was not without a certain majestic effect. The grand officers of the Empire, loaded with decorations, carried the ensigns and imperial garments, the sceptre, the hand of Justice, the sword and crown of Charlemagne. Both the Emperor and Empress were consecrated and anointed by the Pope; but Napoleon placed himself the crown on his head.

All the ceremonials which had taken place in Notre Dame, the coronation of Napoleon was, without doubt, the most gorgeous and solemn. The gloom of the Cathedral, with its Gothic arches and its richly coloured glass; the throne erected near the altar; the ancient walls covered with magnificent tapestries; all the great officers of the Empire; the deputies of all the cities of France; thousands of feathers from the hats of the senators, state councillors, tribunes, &c.; the Chancery and Justice Courts, with their rich yet severe costumes; the military uniforms worn by a host of the most illustrious generals in the French army; the clergy in their robes; thousands of young and beautiful ladies in the most elegant fashion, forming lines up the first floor both of the nave and the choir; finally, the Holy Father and the Emperor, wearing the ensigns of their high dignities, presented a *coup d'œil* of which it is difficult to form an idea.

En passant, we may note that the wedding of the Duke of Berry with the Princess of Naples was celebrated on the 17th of June, 1816, in Notre Dame; and on the 2nd of May, 1841, the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, was christened in the same place.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sporting fixtures for the coming week are confined to a steeple-chase at Oundle on Tuesday, and to three coursing meetings; viz. Letcomb Bowers and Llewellyn on Wednesday, and Ridgway on the two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was better muster than usual, and a fair amount of business for the season at the undermentioned prices:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
25 to 1 agst Ethiron	30 to 1 agst Kate	33 to 1 agst Royalty
30 to 1 Wryneck colt	30 to 1 Joe Miller	33 to 1 Follow me Lads
	40 to 1 agst the Ban	
CHESTER CUP.		
40 to 1 agst Black Doctor	40 to 1 agst Biogleader	50 to 1 agst Nancy
100 to 1 agst My Fancy (t)	100 to 1 agst Exeter (t)	
DERBY.		
17 to 1 agst Claverhouse	20 to 1 agst Kingstone	25 to 1 agst Orelie
	30 to 1 agst Filius	
TUESDAY.		
The betting this afternoon, although in moderate amount, and with little influence on the prices, admits of a tolerably full quotation:—		
20 to 1 agst Ethiron	30 to 1 agst Achrythess	33 to 1 agst Kick-up-the-Dust
25 to 1 Wryneck colt	30 to 1 Royalty	40 to 1 The Ban
30 to 1 Landgrave	33 to 1 Miss Ann	
CHESTER CUP.		
100 to 1 agst Le Juf (t)	1000 to 15 agst Cock-crow (t)	1000 to 10 agst Exeter (t)
DERBY.		
25 to 1 agst Hobbs Noble (t)	25 to 1 agst Elicot (t)	50 to 1 agst Barbarian
20 to 1 — Kingstone (t)	33 to 1 — Homebrewed	

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

20 to 1 agst Ethiron (t) 25 to 1 agst Kate 33 to 1 agst Royalty

30 to 1 Wryneck colt 30 to 1 Joe Miller 33 to 1 Follow me Lads

40 to 1 agst the Ban 40 to 1 agst Biogleader 50 to 1 agst Nancy

100 to 1 agst My Fancy (t) 100 to 1 agst Exeter (t)

17 to 1 agst Claverhouse 20 to 1 agst Kingstone 25 to 1 agst Orelie

20 to 1 agst Filius 30 to 1 agst Cock-crow (t) 30 to 1 agst Exeter (t)

25 to 1 agst Hobbs Noble (t) 33 to 1 agst Homebrewed 50 to 1 agst Barbarian

20 to 1 — Kingstone (t) 33 to 1 — — — 50 to 1 agst Barbarian

BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—A match was made on Monday night between Robert Coombes, the well-known champion of the Thames, and Thomas Cole, of Chelsea, who aspires to that title. The race is to be for £200 a side, and is to take place on the 26th of May next, over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake.

WRESTLING FOR A BOAR'S HEAD.—By ancient charter or usage in Hornchurch, a boar's head, that noble dish amongst our ancestors, is wrested for in the field adjoining the church, in the afternoon of Christmas-day, a boar, the property of the parish, being slaughtered for the purpose; and this year a large number of persons assembled to witness the sport. The boar's head, elevated on a pole, and decorated with ribbons, was brought into the ring, which six competitors entered, and, after a good display of strength and agility, the prize was

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes an official note, contradicting a statement of the *Constitutionnel*, to the effect that the President of the Republic had received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia, congratulating him on the success of the grand act of the 2d of December. The note adds that the President has received neither note nor autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia.

A decree of the French Government announces that the gold, silver, and copper coin of France shall bear in front the effigy of the President, with the words "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte." On the reverse are to be engraved the words "République Française," and round the edge "Dieu Protège la France."

The French Minister of Marine has informed the naval authorities at Rochefort that a number of liberated convicts, and of persons belonging to secret societies, who were arrested at Paris, are now on their way to that port. They are to be embarked on board the steamer *Mogador*, which is to proceed direct to Cayenne.

During the late insurrection in the Var, in France, a crime was committed which is worthy of 1793. The corporal of the *gendarmerie* at Cuers, who had been taken prisoner by the insurgents, was stabbed in eight or ten places, and was afterwards placed before a slow fire, while a man kept beating a drum in order to drown the cries of the victim. All the murderers are now in prison.

M. Dupin, late President of the National Assembly, has given in his full adhesion to the act of the 2d of December. He was received on Saturday last at two o'clock by the President of the Republic, and, as Procureur-Général of the High Court of Cassation, has fully acquiesced in the new order of things.

M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, gave last Saturday night a magnificent ball at the Hôtel de Ville, at Paris. It was attended by upwards of 5000 persons. The delegates from the departments and English strangers were especially amazed at the gorgeousness of the Hôtel de Ville, and the vast extent of its superb salons. The *fête* was kept up till a late hour.

The contract for the erection of the electric telegraph between Dublin and Cork is said to be at the rate of £200 per mile.

The subscription in aid of the families of the sufferers by the late fearful explosion at Rawmarsh progresses satisfactorily. It has already reached between £700 and £800, and is expected to be greatly increased.

The official return of the amount of emigration from the port of Limerick from the 1st of January, 1851, to the 31st of December in the same year, shows an aggregate of 11,783. Of these, 5037 had become settlers in the United States, and 6746 had continued subjects of the British empire, as settlers in the Canadas.

By the returns of the secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, it appears the fire-escape stations have been increased to 31, and that, during the past year, 249 fires have been attended by their men and fire-escapes, and that they were instrumental in rescuing 24 persons at nine different fires.

By the Bank of England, arrived at Calcutta, advices from Sydney have been received two days later than those previously published; viz. on the 20th September. On the 17th the *Anna Mary* sailed for London with £55,500 in gold, and on the 19th the *Rajah of Sarawak* had arrived from London.

The tariff as fixed by the French Government for the despatch by the electric telegraph of twenty words, including the name of the party sending and sent to, is at the rate of 40. 80c. for the distance between Paris and Amiens, and in proportion for a greater distance.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., is labouring under rather severe indisposition.

Athenny, county Galway, Ireland, having been constituted a post town, the office there was opened for the issue and payment of money orders on the 6th inst.

Mr. Cornwall Lewis has been directed by the Lords of the Treasury to authorise the Commissioners of Customs to place foreign vinegar under the same regulations as wine, with respect to allowances for natural waste, in cases where the vinegar may be exported, and thereby relieve the parties from the trouble and expense of passing entries for payment of trifling sums on account of such deficiencies.

The number of bills deposited in the private bill office for consideration during the present session is 253, being 37 more than were deposited last year, when 216 were entered for consideration.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult. (says the *Presse*), states that Louis Napoleon, in a letter addressed to the Emperor of Austria, requests him to consent to have the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, now lying at Vienna, near those of his mother Maria Louisa, in the vaults of the Capucins, transported to Paris.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that numerous domiciliary visits have been lately made at the residences of workmen at Munich and at Nuremberg.

On the 26th ult. General Aufwick, the French Ambassador, gave a grand banquet in Madrid, at which all the persons who had taken any part in the drawing up the treaty on literary property between France and Spain were present.

The Russian Government are taking contracts for iron in the English markets for the construction of the Vistula and other Royal railroad bridges.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the recruiting for the army, which commenced on the 1st of September last, has just concluded. One man out of every 1000 male inhabitants in the eleven provinces mentioned in the ukase has been taken. The Russian army is composed as follows:—Infantry, 640,388 men; cavalry, 101,690; artillery, 42,908; engineers, wagon train, &c., 25,225; total, 810,795 men.

Dog-stealing, as in London, has become a regular business in Paris, and it is a profitable one, from the rewards offered for the recovery of missing animals. Several dogs, belonging to persons who give liberal rewards, are repeatedly stolen, and the abuse has risen to such a height that the police have taken measures to put it down.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have authorised the admission, duty free, of stringy bark wood and red and blue gum wood, imported for the purpose of ship-building in this country.

The solitary survivor of the *Royal George* is now living at St. George's, Gloucestershire. His name is Abel Hibbs, aged 91. Until lately he was a hale old man, but is now bedridden, and his only support is from the poor-rate.

The *Croce di Savoia* of the 30th ult. states that the Emperor of Russia would probably spend part of the winter at Venice.

Upwards of five hundred locomotives were employed on the various metropolitan lines to convey the cattle to the Christmas cattle-show and market.

The Judge of the Birkenhead County Court lately decided that postage stamps sent to a witness with a subpoena did not form a payment on which he could enforce attendance.

The Board of Trade have given directions for the officers of Customs not to prevent vessels from clearing or proceeding to sea by reason of their boats not being in accordance with the statutory scale required, until the 1st March next, after which time the provisions of the act are to be strictly enforced in this, as well as in other respects.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 3d quotes letters from Cairo, announcing the arrival there of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. It adds that the Viceroy has placed a magnificent steamer at his disposal, to enable him to visit Upper Egypt.

A letter from Brussels, 2d instant, mentions the arrival in that city of the Duke de Guiche, the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Cassel. Madame Dosne, Madame Thiers, and Mme. Dosne, accompanied by M. Mignet, had also arrived there.

Two of the most formidable of the banditti in Corsica have just had a termination put to their guilty career; one, named Giustiniani, by the *gendarmerie* of Monte, in the *arrondissement* of Bastia, and the other, Plani Xavier, by those of Sarrola, near Ajaccio.

The *Gazette de France*, in its summary of foreign news, states that the Parliament of the Ionian Islands has been dissolved by the "Lord Mayor!"

Mrs. Talyi, author of the "Researches relative to Ossian," and translator of Serbian popular songs, is staying at Berlin.

Professor Dehn, inspector at the musical section of the Berlin Royal Library, has brought with him from the old Silesian libraries one of the rare and precious metal mirrors which have given rise to the supposition that the *Daguerrotéype* was known in the seventeenth century.

On the 2d inst. the King of Prussia gave a brilliant hunting party at Potsdam, at which their Royal Highnesses the Princes and several persons of the Court assisted.

The long-anticipated article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Junius" has appeared. The reviewer names Mr. Thomas Lyttelton, only son of the first Lord Lyttelton, as the real Simon Pure. Resentment at the treatment of Lord Temple and Lord Lyttelton, when Pitt was forming his Cabinet, after the dismissal of the Rockingham Ministry, is ascribed as the incentive of Thomas Lyttelton, who was then in his 24th year, to write in the *Public Advertiser* under the famed signature of "Junius."

A new glass manufactory has just been established at Venice, in which those peculiar processes which once rendered the glass of that city so celebrated are to be revived and combined with the improvements suggested by modern science. The number of workmen it employs at present is 200.

The Treviso and Udine Railway (Lombardo-Venetian provinces) is to be commenced in the month of March. It is to pass by Sacile instead of Motteo. Another great improvement is contemplated at Udine, viz. the lighting of the town by gas. The coal for the purpose is to be imported from Dalmatia.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has sent to Count Felix Baciocchi, orderly officer to Prince Louis Napoleon, the cross of commander of the Order of St. Joseph.

The *Messaggero* of Modena states that a new telegraphic line has been established, connecting the imperial frontier town Luzzara with Guastalla, Reggio, and Modena.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's visit to Vienna is caused by the necessity of his appearing as executor at the opening of the will of the late Duke of Coburg-Cohary.

Karasinski, who had been condemned to twenty years' hard labour in Siberia for a political offence, has had his sentence commuted on the intercession of the Prince of Warsaw, but he is to remain all his life in that country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. S., High Wycombe—Impracticable, if Black for his first move play P to K B 5th. BRISTOLIAN—You are correct, and win. Notwithstanding the adoption of tactics which every true chess-player condemns, Mr. Willians was beaten a majority of games by every competitor in the Tournament contests (excepting only Mr. Macklow) with whom he came in contact.

W. W., London—They are much too simple. 2. "The Handbook" and "Chess-player's Companion," published by Bohn.

G. and R., St. Ives—Obvious at a glance. What a misnomer to call such a thing a "Chess Problem!"

J. D. W.—Under the circumstances mentioned, the game is drawn.

F. W. D.—The moment a Pawn reaches the eighth square he becomes a captial piece.

J. G. H.—The first is childish. The second can be solved in two moves less than you stipulate.

LUCIAN—The position is a very old one, but the conditions seem now. We shall look at it again.

R. B., of Ashford—The last batch of problems must have miscarried. Send copies of them on plain diagrams.

SOPHIA—There is certainly a resemblance between the two enigmas; but we believe it to be quite an accidental one.

GREGORIUS—We have not space at this moment for the announcement of the Chess Problem Prize which are in contemplation: you will find the particulars in the January number of the *Chess-player's Chronicle*; but it is highly creditable to the Calcutta Chess Club, that the first subcription for this praiseworthy object, as well as the Chess Tournament, was derived from that spirited society.

D. D.—The variation of the Bishop's Gambit seems inexhaustible. "The Final Results" of Major Jaenisch's laborious Analysis have scarcely been published, when we are apprised that, in conjunction with M. Petroff, he is preparing a few more last words on the same theme, for the instruction and amusement of the Chess fraternity.

GEORGIUS—Possibly not a week, but we dare not p edge ourselves.

GANDES—Moheschunder's *Chess Club* is a Brahmin of considerable chess skill, engaged at an annual salary to play in the Calcutta Chess Club. We are sorry to hear, through a recent communication from Mr. Cochran, that indisposition has for some time incapacitated Moheschunder from pursuing the game.

CHRONOS—1. Mr. Andersson is not a slow player, and is quite above the shabby artifice of prolonging a hopeless contest merely to exhaust his opponent. 2. There are two chess clubs at Cambridge and two also at Oxford. 3. Mr. Saxon has returned to Peshawar: whether his countryman, Grimes, has left Aleppo, we cannot inform you.

M.—Prince Albert has become patron of the Polytechnic Institution, of which the St. George's Chess Club is a part. Your second inquiry is unanswerable.

CAVALIER—Niev's "Le Supérieur du Jeu des Echecs, &c." In reply to a correspondent, a few months since, we stated that this little work was no longer procurable. Mr. Von Heydebrand der Laza has just informed us that a new edition of the French text, with the tables, is prepared by Mr. H. Cram, publisher of the Hague. Only a limited number of copies (the shillings each) will be issued, and it is therefore de rable that some urs who

DARDEVON—The Black Pawn in Judas' *Echecs*, 796, stands at Q R 4th.

BRIDLINGTON—We shall have the solution next week.

PENHILLDOCK—The *Analysé Nouvelle*, Major Jaenisch's famous Treatise on Chess Openings, may still be obtained, we believe. Apply to Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. 2. Through the same channel you can no doubt procure the great German work by Von Bliquer and Von Heydebrand, called the "Handbuch des Schachspiels."

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS. No. 414. S. B. Touché; Magnet, Frey, E. G., Yankee, G. T. M., C. F. B., G. G. P. M. E. R., and Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM. No. 415. M. Baer, of Marston, Judy, Derevon, M. P. Della, Ardene, Phosphor, L. M. D., F. R. S., Rev. C. L., Rev. N. C. Mitre, Crozier, Orme, R. R., Elie Immerman, G. G. F., F. P. of Bury, Llanllynn, M. E. R., Jack of Shrewsbury, St. Edmund, R. J. of Loughor, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by R. D. M., R. R., Derevon, Sophia, St. Edmund, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 414.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to K Kt 5th (ch) K to R 3d. 4. K takes B Kt must move 2. Kt to R 8th (ch) B takes R 5. Kt mates at K B 7th

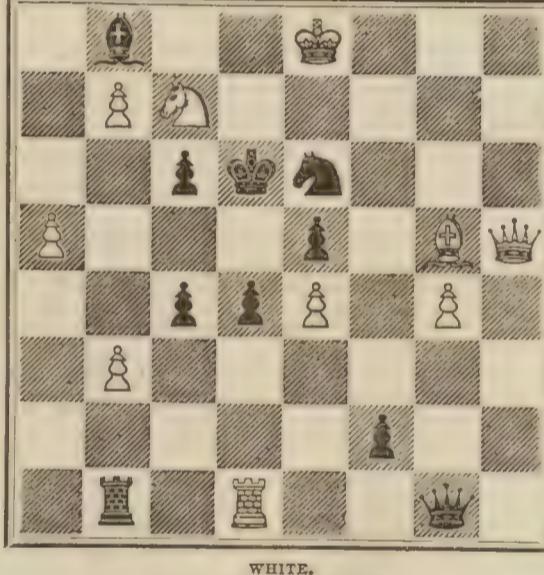
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 415.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. B to Q B 5th P takes B 4. Kt to Q R 7th P advances 2. Kt to Q Kt 5th P advances 3. P to Q 4th (ch) P takes P

PROBLEM NO. 416.

By R. B. W., of Oxford.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Mr. LOWENTHAL gives the Pawn and two moves to one of the best players of Reading.

(Remove Black's K P Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. L.) 1. P to K 4th 12. Kt to his 6th (ch) K to B 2d 2. P to Q 4th 13. Kt takes B B to K 3d 3. B to Q 3d 14. Kt takes Q P Kt takes Kt 4. Kt to K B 3d 15. B to K 5th Kt to Q 2d 5. P takes P (a) 16. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3d 6. Kt to K 5th Kt to B 3d 17. P to K B 4th Kt takes B 7. Castles Q to her 3d 18. K B P takes Kt Q takes P (ch) 8. B to K B 4th Q to her Kt 3d 19. R to B 2d (e) B to K Kt 3d 9. Q to K 2d B to K 2d 20. Q to her B 2d Q takes K P 10. B to K Kt 6th (ch) K to B sq 21. Q takes R Kt to K 8th (ch) 11. B takes K R P (c) R takes B (d) 22. R to B sq Q takes R (ch) 12. Kt takes B Kt takes Q 23. K takes Q Kt takes Q And Black wins.

(a) The chief strength of the attack in the Pawn and two moves consists in locking up the adverse forces. White, by this move, at once gives his adversary as much freedom as he possibly can.

(b) This is a very ingenious move.

(c) More White overreaches himself. He should have been content with having deprived his adversary of his privilege of castling, and retired his Bishop.

(d) The more efficacious play is surely, to take the Bishop with the Kt. White has then little else to do, but resign the contest.



CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF THE VINTRY WARD SCHOOLS.

of their old schoolfellow, to fit themselves for being, in like manner, good and trustful servants.

Well, then, of these former scholars, a call was made for such girls as, having left since June, 1850, had continued a year, or nearly so, in their places, when there stood forth three—the only three who, by length of absence, could have fulfilled the conditions—to each of whom was presented a packet of books. Afterwards, the oldest scholar in the room was summoned; upon which advanced, with firm and steady step, one declaring herself to be 77—Mary Rignall, mother of the schoolmistress; and, no one putting in a higher claim, she carried off the book intended for such an one. A second distribution of buns and cake now came out, and was speedily exhausted. The closing scene soon followed.

The whole was terminated by singing another carol, "Once in Royal David's city," and, as a farewell address to all, the latter verses of the one with which the rejoicings had been opened—

I say to all this hallowed season,
Cheerful marks the closing day.

At ten o'clock the sad hour for parting arrived. Notice was given to quit; and never was such a notice much more reluctantly received. Now for the first moment did the looks of the children betray something like grief—grief to think that their blissful, happy evening was come to an end, and that all must now separate—old and young—past scholars and present, rich and poor, the

children of the one and the children of the other; master and servant, minister and people, and patiently, but not without that sweet remembrance of the feast day, wait the coming of another Christmas.

We cannot conclude without giving our hearty assent to a remark which was dropped by one of the strangers present—that the singing was very different from that which is usual in our charity-schools, being of a much higher character, though at the same time simple and unpreending, and all in unison.

SPORTING JUMP OF TWENTY-SIX FEET.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS extraordinary jump of 26 feet was made, a few days since, in cool blood, by a bay mare, at Kensal-green, carrying upwards of 12 stone, over one of the sewers which runs under the canal, 500 yards from the gas factory, about 10 feet deep and 20 feet wide.

On Monday week Colonel —, who wanted a steeple-chase umper, came out to look at the mare; and our Correspondent had provided a cord about 25 feet long, intending to ride at this fence, and thus to measure the distance the mare would go over it. The Colonel, however, thought the dyke one of the ugliest things he had ever seen; adding, that he should

be content with a trial over a much smaller fence. However, our Correspondent had resolved upon the longer leap. The mare having to gallop up a hill to the fence, could not see what was before her until she came very near it; and, accordingly, did not measure her distance properly: she therefore took off six feet from the edge, and reached the opposite bank without any mistake, clearing a distance of 26 feet in a straight line; and, if the rise and fall be added, they would make the actual distance travelled in the air considerably more than 30 feet. The Colonel, on measuring the jump, found the string more than a foot too short. It has been since measured with a rule, and ascertained to be 24 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which, with 1 foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the quantity it wanted of the correct measure, makes exactly 26 feet.

The mare is Irish bred; about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high; nearly thoroughbred; with remarkably strong legs. She was bred by Mr. F. P.—, of Clonsilla, county Dublin, and is six years old: her sire is Tearaway.

In the accompanying Illustration the jump appears in the foreground, the banks being sloped down to the bottom of the dyke. The gateway to the left and the trees are in Kensal-green Cemetery. In the centre are the parsonage and church, the canal-bridge and gas-factory appearing in the corner to the right.

The leap itself is situated on level ground; but the side from which the mare jumped very soon begins to slope down into a hollow, so that she had to gallop up hill to the fence.

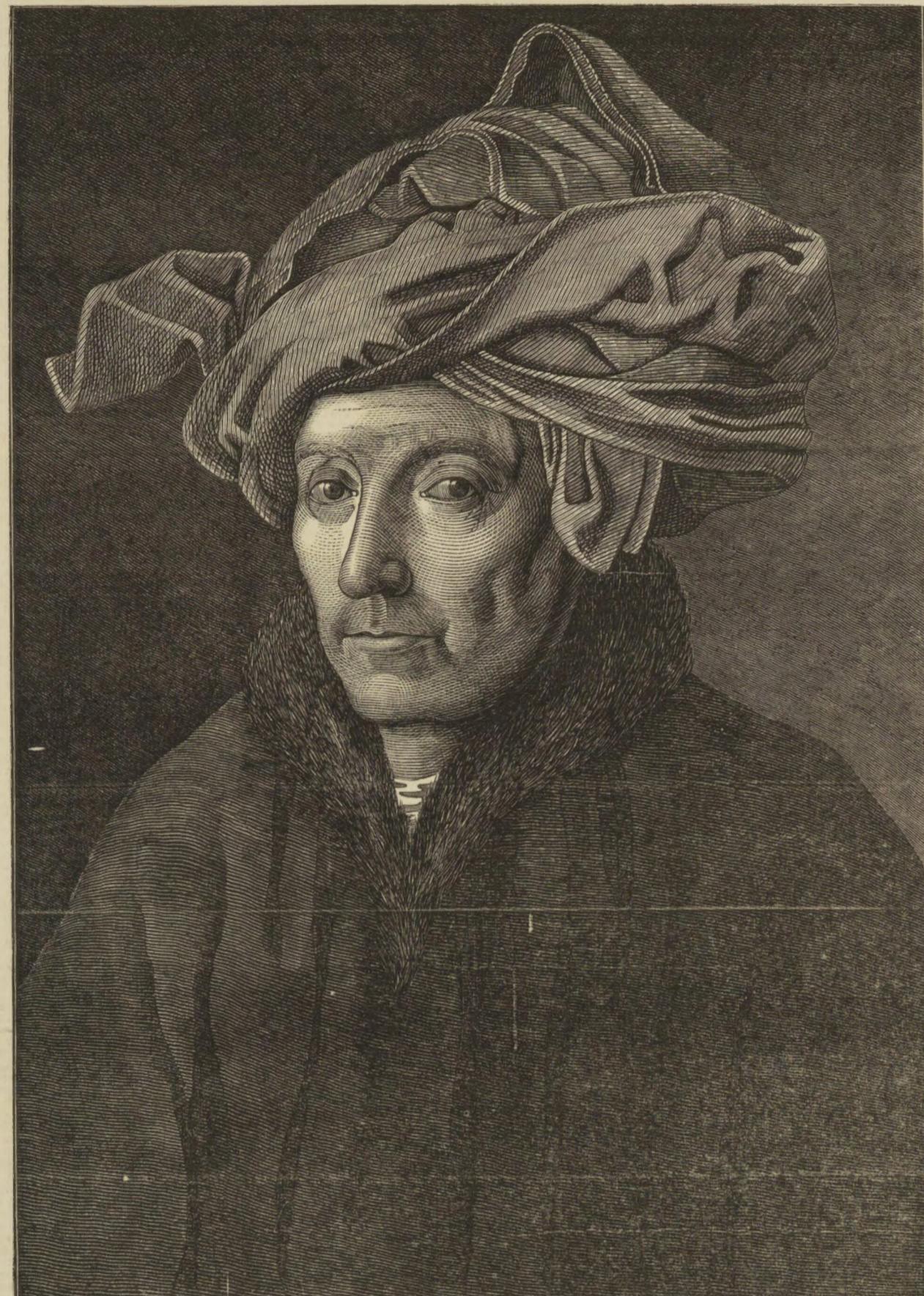
The measure was taken from hind-feet to hind-feet.



SPORTING JUMP OF TWENTY-SIX FEET, AT KENSAL-GREEN.

PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN, BY VAN EYCK.

We this week present our readers with another of the recent additions to the National Gallery. It is a small picture painted on panel, whose antique frame (probably that in which it was originally placed) informs us that it was "done" by Jan de Eyck, 21st October, 1433, A.D. No authentic information is possessed as to whom it represents; some have given it the name of Hubert Van Eyck, the elder brother and instructor of John. Hubert, however, died seven years before the date which this picture bears. The portraits of him, moreover, bear little resemblance to it. Be this as it may, it is a work of unquestionable excellence, and as favourable a specimen of the master as could be desired. While it is pencilled with all the minuteness and delicate finish for which he was famous, the head is by no means deficient in breadth, the flesh is agreeably and truthfully coloured, and the scarlet turban subordinated in tone with great skill. Nor should our admiration be lessened when we consider that this picture was among the earliest painted in oil. Vasari gives to John Van Eyck the honour of inventing that method of painting. It has been found, however, that the process of preparing colours with oil was known long before. Still, as Van Eyck had, in the course of his experiments, himself discovered the value of linseed or walnut oil in painting, and brought it to such a state of practical perfection that it henceforth came into ordinary use, his title to the praise of discovery is just as good as that of most inventors. Vasari further asserts that, about 1410, Anthony of Messina, having seen a picture painted in oil by John Van Eyck, which had been sent to Alphonsus I., King of Naples, went to learn the secret of him, and employed it in founding the Venetian school of painting. The method of the Fleming was speedily adopted in preference to every other process already in use. The chemical knowledge brought to bear on the mechanism of the art, and the careful discrimination in the employment of colours, have made oil and canvas, in the hands of Van Eyck and his successors, little less durable than the marble of Phidias and Praxiteles. For this inestimable boon, art is principally indebted to the painter of Bruges.

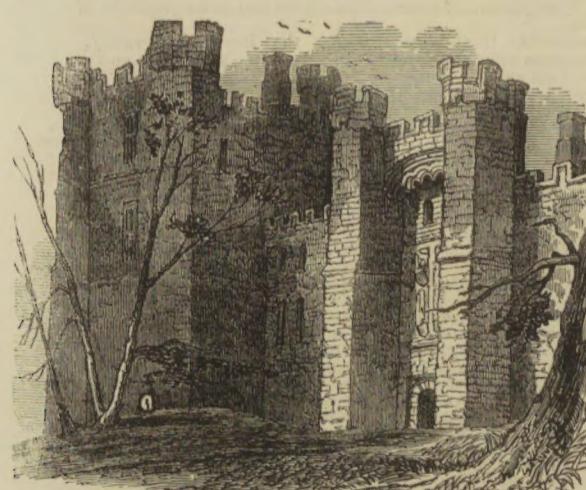


PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN, PAINTED BY V. N. EYCK.—LATELY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

LUMLEY CASTLE, DURHAM. LUMLEY, the seat of the ancient family founded by Lulph, an eminent Saxon, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was erected into a castle by Sir Richard Lumley, who obtained a licence to that end in 1389; but the body of the edifice was built in the reign of Edward I. At the east entrance are the armorial bearings of the family on six shields carved in stone on the face of a gallery over the gate. The motto of the family is "Murus aeneus conscientia sana." The castle is disposed in a quadrangular form, surrounding an open court, and is situated in the town of Little Lumley, on a commanding eminence, about a mile east of Chester-le-Street, on the banks of the river Wear, being, from its situation and dimensions, a conspicuous and noble object, visible from a great distance.

The finest feature is the east front, shown in the accompanying engraving, which retains all its original antique character. Other parts of the building have suffered from innovation, and the south front is entirely modern. The eastern side of the castle is exceedingly picturesque, rising from a wooded valley, through which flows a stream called Lumley Beck, a tributary of the Wear.



LUMLEY CASTLE.

The great hall of the Castle is celebrated for its dimensions, being ninety feet long, and of proportionate width: it is furnished with a minstrel gallery, and the walls are decorated with numerous time-honoured trophies, together with a series of ideal portraits representing the heads of this ancient house from the Saxons downwards. The principal entrance to the Castle is now in the west front, where the edifice is based on a terrace ranging between the flanking towers, and approached by a double flight of steps.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Last Saturday Professor Faraday delivered, in Albemarle-street Institution, the third of a series of lectures to a juvenile auditory and many adults, on attractive forces. The lecturer illustrated the peculiarities of electricity, and the attraction produced by it. He first tested its excitement to a high degree by friction in bodies, such as glass, with wax, resin, and then showed its entire removal by passing the hand over the bodies, the whole occurring without any change in the other properties. He next demonstrated the attraction at a distance, and afterwards dwelt upon the equally powerful repulsions, and the considerations which suggested the idea of two kinds of electricity. He then proceeded to illustrate the transference of the power from place to place by conviction and also by conduction, and the apparent independence of the power as respected matter shown. He next called attention to the peculiarity of light and heat produced by electricity in its transmission across bad conductors; and offered, in conclusion, some observations to prove that its presence was universal. The lecture was illustrated by a variety of interesting experiments.

THE LATE J. W. M. TURNER, R.A.

IN our memoir of the great landscape-painter, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 27, we noticed his humble origin, which we now confirm by a view of his birth-place, the house No. 26, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, on the north side of the lane, at the corner of Hand-court. The painter was born in the room immediately over the shop of his father, William Turner, who "dressed wigs, shaved beards, and in the days of queues, top-knots, and hair-powder, waited on the gentlemen of the Garden at their own houses, and made money by his trade, then a more flourishing profession than that of a hairdresser of the present day."—*Athenaeum*. The neighbourhood was celebrated for *perruquier's* shops, of much greater pretension than William Turner's: one of the class exists to this day in Tavistock-street; and in another shop of the kind in Henrietta-street, a few years since, we heard many a reminiscence of the days when Covent-garden was a fashionable quarter of the town, and its streets were crowded with carriages at the afternoon shopping hours. To return to Maiden-lane. The day of Turner's birth is not known; but he was christened at the parish church

of St. Paul's on the 14th of May, 1775. His coffin-plate bears the age of 79. "The first occasion on which Turner is remembered to have manifested a taste for art is peculiarly characteristic of his love of resplendent colours. One day, when a little boy, he accompanied his father to see him dress a gentleman's hair. It happened that an embossed drawing of a coat of arms was on the table; and young Turner's fancy being impressed with the design, a short time after their return home his father found that he had made a spirited sketch of a lion that formed part of it. Turner upon this took to drawing, and his first ambition was, not to copy, but to go into the fields and make sketches. A son of Stothard, now living, perfectly remembers his father relating to him that in early life he went one day to Turner's shop, in Maiden-lane, to get his hair cut, when the barber remarked to him in conversation, 'My son is going to be a painter.'"—*Literary Gazette*. About this time he fell in with Girtin, who, with young Turner, was employed, as boys, to colour prints for Mr. John R. Smith, of Maiden-lane, a mezzotinto engraver and portrait painter in crayon.

Turner was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy Exhibition in his fifteenth year, the catalogue for 1790 recording the appearance of "A View of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth," the artist being described as "J. W. Turner, living in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden." After working assiduously as an Academy student for five years, in his father's house Turner removed to apartments of his own in Hand-court, for five years more, during which decennial period he exhibited at the Academy no fewer than fifty-nine pictures; and in 1800 was elected an Associate, when he removed to 64, Harley-street.

Maiden-lane has other notabilities besides the birth-place of Turner. Archbishop Sancroft resided in the lane, both when Dean of York and Dean of St. Paul's. Andrew Marvell dates one of his letters to his Hull constituents from his lodgings in Maiden-lane, April 21, 1677. Here he was lodging when Charles II. sent Marvell's old schoolfellow, the Lord Treasurer Danby, to renew his acquaintance with him in his garret. At parting the Lord Treasurer slipped into his hand an order upon the Treasury for £1000, and then went to his chariot. The sequel will be remembered: how Marvell called after the Treasurer; how they both went up again to the garret; and Marvell, after showing that he had a mutton blade-bone for a meal, said to Danby, "Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper—I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents. The Ministry may seek men for their purpose—I am not one." Yet, as soon as the Treasurer had left the house, Marvell sent to borrow a guinea of a friend.

Voltaire, when in England, had lodgings at "The White Feruque," in Maiden-lane.



BIRTHPLACE OF THE LATE MR. TURNER, R.A., MAIDEN-LANE, COVENT-GARDEN

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—On Tuesday A. C. Rumsey, Esq., delivered the 5th of the series of inaugural and introductory lectures of the session of 1851-52. The subject of the lecture was geology. The lecturer traced the early development of the science from the works of Fracastoro, Leonardo da Vinci, Steno, Scolia, Moro, Colonna, and Generelhi in Italy; of Palisy and Marsili in France; of Raspe and Fuchs in Germany; of Woodward, Ruy, Hook, Strachey, and Mitchel in England, down to the present period. He referred to the removal of prejudices against geological investigations, and to the stimulus they had received in the grand generalisations of Werner, Hutton, Cuvier, and Smith. Now, no single mind could grapple with all the details of the numerous branches, of which the chief were physical geology and paleontology—the former dealing with the formation of rocks, the nature of subterranean heat, the disturbances in the configuration of land and water; and the latter treating of the history of the old life of the world. It was William Smith, on whom the lecturer bestowed a very high eulogy, who clearly enunciated the doctrine of the characterisation of masses of superimposed strata by distinct groups of fossils, by means of which the geologist was enabled to identify groups of strata through broad oceans rolled between. Mr. Rumsey dwelt on the controversy between the followers of Werner and the more philosophical disciples of Hutton, and on the important results arising from Smith's discovery. He showed how the diffusion of Government maps and sections would materially save capital now wasted in empirical mining proceedings. He eulogised the labours of Sir H. de la Beche, as director-general in the geological survey of Great Britain in connexion with the Board of Ordnance, which survey had since been extended to Ireland, under the direction of Mr. Beete Jukes, he, the lecturer, having the survey of England and Scotland. The broadest and deepest coal-field in Great Britain was that of South Wales, according to Mr. Rumsey, who added that, when the present coal-fields were worked out, the question would arise, at what depths beneath the unconformable covering that shrouds them will coal-bearing strata be found in various directions?—an important problem, which the work they were engaged upon would go far to solve. The nature of Artesian wells was explained by the lecturer; and M. Moliot's labours at Grenoble cited, to prove the importance of geological inquiries, principles which were also connected with the more graceful arts that adorn and elevate society: the landscape-painter might derive infinite instruction from the study of geology. A sound knowledge of theory was indispensable in its study. In the British Isles more eminent men had been produced as geologists than in all Europe; but the revelations were only beginning, and the subject was boundless. On Wednesday, Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., of Cambridge, delivered a lecture, "An extended knowledge of mineralogy, and the process of mining, essential to the interests of all engaged in mining operations."

NATIONAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Prime Minister received in Downing-street, last Monday, the following deputation of gentlemen connected with the National Public School Association:—Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P.; Thos. Bazley, Esq., President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Royal Commissioner for the Great Exhibition, &c.; R. N. Philips, Esq.; Abalon Watkin, Esq., J. P.; Salis Schwabe, Esq., and Philip Lucas, Esq., Manchester; William Rainier Wood, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the County of

Lancaster; Rev. W. F. Falke, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Oldham; Rev. S. Davidson, D.D., L.L.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, Lancashire Independent College; Rev. William M'Kerrow, D.D., and Rev. J. R. Beard, D.D., Manchester; Rev. J. A. Baynes, M.A., Nottingham; Edward Swaine, Esq.; A. S. Apsland, Esq.; and J. A. Reed, Esq., London; J. A. Picton, Esq., Liverpool; and Mr. R. W. Smiles, Secretary. Mr. T. M. Gibson, in introducing the deputation, explained that included members of various religious denominations, which had combined to promote a better system of national instruction than that which unhappily now existed, by carrying through Parliament a bill for a general system of purely secular instruction. It was not intended that it should be compulsory, but a plan to enable the ratepayers so to distribute the burthen of national instruction that it might be sustained by a rate, rather than by voluntary distribution. Mr. Bazley, Dr. M'Kerrow, the Rev. W. F. Walker, Mr. W. R. Wood, Dr. Davidson, and Mr. Fox, entered into details of the proposed plan, which the opinion of the country was rapidly approving. It had become imperative to remove the lamentable ignorance of the country by the introduction of a comprehensive system. Mr. Lucas, of the Jewish persuasion, and Mr. Aspland, a member of the Society of Friends, fully concurred with the proposition, the latter objecting strongly to the principle that religious instruction should be paid out of the public purse, and the former declaring that the Jews were quite prepared to accept secular education. Mr. Wood mentioned that the measure was entirely in accordance with the principles to which the Marquis of Lansdowne had given his sanction. Mr. Fox said that the plan was almost identical with that which had received the Government sanction in Ireland. Lord John Russell, in reply to the remarks of the deputation, said that the country was indebted to the association for making an effort in behalf of education, the state of which in this country he had long felt was such as they had no reason to be proud of—indeed they had reason to be ashamed of. The Government had, however, not come to any decision on the subject, and his own remarks must be taken as subject to further reflection, the plan of a great scheme of national education to be undertaken by the Government requiring deep consideration. The Prime Minister then referred to the measures of the Cabinets of Lord Melbourne and Sir R. Peel, which were finally abandoned. He thought the question was approaching a solution, but it was not yet ripe, as it was also Lord Lansdowne's opinion, for Government interference. The tendency of public opinion had been to combine secular with religious education, as exemplified in the proceedings of the British and Foreign School Society, the National Society, the Wesleyan schools, and the Congregational schools. It was his opinion that the general feeling of the country was to combine literary with religious instruction. Connected as he was with the British and Foreign Society, he might be prejudiced, but such was his opinion. He did not think that the best scheme for Ireland would be the best for this country. It was very encouraging, however, that the great body of ratepayers were willing to be taxed for education. He did not pledge himself to any particular course, but he hoped they would go on with their scheme, as, even with failure, good must be done. A though Sir James Graham's measure had failed, and produced a great deal of clamour, it was still productive of large and beneficial results. He did not hold that there was any hostility between secular and religious instruction. His opinion was, that if the country were to say there must be secular instruction alone, so far from that being hostile to religion, it would only make the pupils more capable of understanding the ministers of religion and the great truths, the love of God and of our neighbours, and the moral duties which, although not the Christian religion themselves, yet were important portions of it, and their inculcation prepared the mind for its reception. In any objections to the plan, he did not wish to be understood, therefore, as saying there was any hostility between secular and religious instruction. Dr. Beard explained that their plan did not necessarily exclude the Bible; it was left for the local committee to decide; petitions with signatures of 55,000 persons were in favour of the plan. The conference then ended.

THE MASTER ENGINEERS AND THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.—This day (Saturday, the 10th inst.) the master engineers close their works, in consequence of the proceedings of the Amalgamated Society, noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week. About 3500 members of the society are now out of employ; and, counting moulderers, carpenters, boiler-makers, brass-moulderers, coppersmiths, painters, turners, unskilled labourers, and apprentices, it is calculated that 20,000 persons have been affected by the resolve of the masters, of which number Lancashire alone will count for 10,000. The moulderers met last Saturday, and resolved not to return to their labour after this day without being compensated for the loss of time from this date. At a meeting also of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society last Sunday night it was resolved, "That, inasmuch as the employers have refused to do the work for the public, six members of the Amalgamated Society determine to undertake the operations, and to advertise to the same effect in the newspapers." There are rumours of capital being forthcoming to back the men, if the society will invest £10,000 in tools. It appears that 15s. a week will be allowed to the men out of employment, if the 23rd rule of the society be enforced; but it is intended, it is added, not to draw upon the deposited fund, £25,000, to support the 3500 men, but to levy a special rate on those who may remain in employ. A meeting of the central club took place on Monday night, at Stepney: Mr. Newton reported progress, but nothing new was elicited. At the meeting of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society, on Tuesday night, resolutions were agreed to, that £10,000 of the funds should be produced to not less than six trustees, to advance portions from time to time, to carry on the business of engineers, machinists, &c., and that such advances shall be secured by a mortgage of all the plant and stock in trade employed in the business to the said trustees, who shall have the power to give a preference of security to any such other advances over the sums advanced out of the funds of the society, and that the conditions of work for the business shall be such as are approved of by the executive council, with the view of giving employment to the greatest possible number of members of the trade out of employment. In a letter signed W. Allan, secretary, dated January 5th, Little Alie-street, addressed to the Masters' Association, the executive council stated that, if the committee of employers were desirous of a conference, they were ready to wait on them, in relation to the matters in dispute. The reply on this communication, signed by Mr. Sidney Smith, from Bucklersbury, was, that the letter of the executive council should be laid before the executive committee of the masters on the same evening. On Wednesday the dispute became further complicated by the closing of the establishment of Mr. Scott, machinist, Commercial road East, in consequence of the refusal of the men to submit to a new condition in connexion with overtime, proposed to be carried out by their employer, one of the masters who gave the notice for the 10th inst. Mr. Sidney Smith, in a letter to Mr. Allan, dated the 6th, received on Wednesday, gave the reply of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers to the offer of a conference, refusing to recognise the executive council of the Amalgamated Society as the proper channel for effecting any arrangements between themselves and those in their employment: it was added, that the Masters' Association had been formed for the express purpose of defending themselves and their well-disposed workmen from the dictation and pernicious interference of the council, represented by Mr. Allan. On Thursday the executive council took this answer of the masters into consideration. At a meeting of the London District Committee on Wednesday night, adhesions to the attitude assumed by the executive council were given by various deputations. Work at the shops was to be closed last night (Friday), the week's wages being then due, owing to the practice of keeping a day's pay in hand. Something like an advance towards reconciliation was considered in Manchester, on Wednesday, to have been manifested by the executive council, as a telegraphic message was sent from London to announce that the council had never demanded the dismissal of persons at present working self-acting machines, nor was it their intention to do so.

ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the committee of this institution was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the chair—when the medal of the society was given to Joshua Chard, for the assistance he and his crew, who received a pecuniary reward, afforded to the crew of the *John*, of Newcastle, on the coast of Suffolk, on the 9th of December, and without which they would most probably have all been drowned. Pecuniary rewards were also given to other individuals for acts of gallantry. During the past year upwards of 700 wrecks occurred on the coast of the United Kingdom; and the society are now making every exertion to increase the number of their life-boats at every point where they are likely to prove useful.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.—On Thursday a general court of this institution was held at the school-house, Westminster-road; Brother Blake, V.P., in the chair. The names of the children allowed to stand as candidates for election in April next having been approved, Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., the treasurer, read the financial statement, from which it appears that the building fund for the new school at Wandsworth now amounts to £2110 14s. The number of girls now in the school is 65. The report was adopted, and some formal business transacted.

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, HATTON-GARDEN.—On Wednesday a meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held in the board-room, and the usual routine business having passed, it was stated by the Senior Surgeon, E. J. Chance, Esq., of Old Broad-street, that the number of patients at present upon the books amounted to 292, male and female children, and that each case was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The wards for the reception of the in-patients are rapidly approaching completion; and when it is known that John Gurney Fry, Esq., and Samuel Gurney, Jun., Esq., have accepted the trusteeship of the charity, a cheering hope may be entertained that the City Orthopaedic will speedily rank among the first of the London charities, both in practice and utility.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES IN THE CHEST.—At the fourth annual court of the governors, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday—Mr. John Dillon in the chair—the report stated that 2931 persons had obtained relief in 1851, an increase of 358 over the return of 1850. Since the charity was established in 1848, 10,420 persons had obtained gratuitous advice and medicine. The average weekly increase of patients in 1850 had been 47. The balance, Dec. 31, 1850, was £316 9s. 1d.; since which period £3596 10s. 9d. had been received, with the sum of £3953 11s. 3d. previously invested, made a total of £7866 11s. 1d. The expenditure had been £1469 9s., and the sum of £3285 9s. 9d. for the new building, making a total of £4754 18s. 9d. The balance to the credit of the institution is £3111 11s. 2d., of which £453 11s. 3d. was invested in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, £2500 at three per cent. in the hands of Overend, Gurney, and Co.; and the balance, £158 1s. 1d., in the hands of the bankers. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the new hospital last June, and its completion was anticipated in the spring of 1853, but £10,000 would be required, and, as the annual expense of the charity was £1400, the aid of the public was invoked. Sir Joseph Paxton's plan for a crystal sanatorium would be taken into consideration. Complimentary allusions to Prince Albert, to the Bishops of London and Oxford, the Chevalier Bunsen, T. Baring, Esq., M.P., H. E. Gurney, Esq., the late T. Fowler, Esq., were made in the report.

COLONIAL BANK.—From the report read at the half-yearly meeting on Tuesday—C. Marryat, Esq., in the chair—it appears that the losses in 1847 and 1848, a period so disastrous to West India property, will not exceed £210,000, against which there has been accumulated a fund of £81,593 1s. 3d. The profits of the bank had gradually increased, and the capital was ample for all its operations. A dividend of 1½ per cent., being at the rate of 3 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared, out of the net profits of £15,417 1s. 3d., for the half-year ending June 30, 1851. The expenses of the bank had been reduced £6000 from what they were three years since.

COMPANY OF COPPER-MINERS IN ENGLAND.—The entire court of management having resigned, a ballot took place last Saturday for the different officers in the terms of the charter, when the gentlemen recommended by the committee were elected.

DEFENDER INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the fifth annual meeting, on Monday, of this company, established principally to reduce the premiums charged on the insurance of pawnbrokers' stock, a very favourable report of the finances was read.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—At a public meeting, at the Mile-end Beaumont Institution, last Monday evening, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Rowton, and others explained the object and principles of the society.

EAST PANCRAS PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—A discussion took place in the St. Pancras vestry on Wednesday, respecting a resolution of the association calling upon the vestry to convene a public meeting to consider the question of Parliamentary and Financial Reform. A motion having been made in the vestry that such meeting should be held on the 26th instant, an amendment was moved, that it was not considered consistent with the duties of the vestry to be identified with political proceedings. The original motion was carried by a large majority, and the meeting will therefore be held on the 26th.

CITY OF LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting on Wednesday, a satisfactory report of the progress of the society was read. The total sum now assured is £258,978 8s., and the annual income is £9563 8s. The assets have been increased during the past year to the extent of £5000; the claims paid were £630 in 1851. The principle of self-protecting policies had been adopted by the directors, by which a new combination of interests was introduced into life assurance, whereby the assured would receive by one policy and one rate of premium an endowment of a specific sum to be paid to the assured on his attaining a specified age. The retiring directors were re-elected.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting on Wednesday—Lord A. Lennox in the chair—the report stated that there had been a steady increase of business. A dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital was declared. The claims from policies had been £4350, or about 14 per cent. of the income from premiums.

RENT GUARANTEE SOCIETY.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of this society was held in the offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; C. W. Johnson, Esq., in the chair. The report congratulated the shareholders on the success which had hitherto attended their efforts, being convinced that the foundation had been laid for a superstructure of great magnitude and importance. The preliminary and current expenses for the first year were only respectively £2772 2s. 8d. and £910 15s. 8d., the latter of which could not again occur. Proposals to the extent of upwards of £46,000 annual income, representing nearly £1,000,000 of property, had been submitted for collection and assurance to the society, the income of which already exceeded the expenses. The report was adopted, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum declared payable, and a variety of formal resolutions passed. The meeting then separated.

NEW YEAR'S EVE IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT COLNEY HATCH.—The patients, to the number of 400—females 230, males 166—were treated to a variety of amusements, including music and dancing; many of the officers and visitors joining in the entertainment, given under the auspices of the visiting justices. The exercising hall had been decorated by the patients with evergreens and flags. The National Anthem was sung at the conclusion by the whole of the patients, who returned to their respective wards quite gratified with the evening's banquet. H. Pownall, Esq., Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, B. Kotch, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee of Visiting Justices, and other gentlemen, were present.

OMNIBUS IMPROVEMENTS.—On Monday the greater portion of those omnibus proprietors and conveyance companies whose vehicles ply within short distances of the metropolis, and who were opposed to any reduction in the fares, not only succumbed to public opinion on the subject, but also placed some new and elegant omnibuses, so handsomely fitted and well horsed, on the various lines of road. The new vehicles have better sitting room, and are much wider between the seats; in a few there are covered life-lines extending along the inside of the roof, for the purpose of passengers steady themselves either in seeking a seat or going to alight, and the ventilation is on a better principle. With respect to fares, a person may travel through nearly the whole metropolis on the north bank of the Thames at a halfpenny a mile, and in some instances for less. By taking the proper conveyances from the Edgware-road to Whitechapel-road, or vice versa, the distance can be accomplished for fourpence: that is to say, from the junction of the two roads to the former, 2d.; from the junction to the latter, 1d.; and from the junction of the two roads to the former, 1d.

METROPOLITAN OMNIBUS SERVANTS.—At a public meeting in the Infant School-room, Paddington-green, on Monday night—the vicar, the Rev. M. A. Campbell, in the chair—the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Rev. G. Fiske, the Rev. Dr. Burns, Sir Henry Goring, Mr. Scully, the Rev. G. Molyneux, and Capt. Huish spoke in favour of resolutions sympathising with the omnibus servants, whilst Mr. Edwards and Mr. Gray, omnibus proprietors, defended their body from alleged misrepresentations and exaggerations; they wished well to the Metropolitan Omnibus Servants' Provident Society, ten per cent of the capital of which had been contributed by the employers. In the course of the discussion an elderly lady interrupted Dr. Burns, and exclaimed, "The Christian clergy takes his own carriage to church, and employs his own coachman on the Sunday."

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.—The *Stag*, Captain Clarke, with about 120 cabin passengers and labourers, has sailed for New Zealand from Gravesend. On Saturday the vessel was inspected by a party of gentlemen interested in the Canterbury Settlement, amongst whom were Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mr. Campbell, M.P., and Mr. Aylmer, the superintendent of emigration, &c. Lord Lyttelton delivered a parting address to the emigrants, stating that he hoped some day to visit New Zealand, when the passage would be shortened by steam navigation. A farewell dinner took place in the evening to Mr. Bowler, who is at the head of the body of colonists, at Wate's Hotel, Gravesend; Mr. B. Duppia in the chair. Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Cook, Mr. F. Mangies, Mr. E. G. Wakefield, and the chairman addressed the company on the merits and success of the Canterbury Settlement, and the exertions of Mr. Bowler in the cause of emigration were duly acknowledged.

ALARM OF FIRE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—About dusk last Saturday evening some excitement was created in the vicinity of the Bank of England by an unusual appearance of fire in that establishment, and a general alarm was given at some of the brigade engine stations. Engines from all parts hastened into the City, when, on reaching the Bank of England, the firemen learnt that the directors were "burning the old bank-notes," hence the reflection in the air. As the flames continued with little intermission for nearly two hours, the number of flimsies consumed must have been immense. They had been returned to the Bank during the last twelve months.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SYSTEM.—A correspondence has been published between W. Williams, Esq., M.P., and the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, illustrating the delays and vexations of the present Custom House system in searching luggage arriving from foreign ports. Mr. Williams, with only a portmanteau, was detained, on arriving from Ostend, nearly two hours at St. Katharine's wharf. Mr. Williams suggested to the Lords of the Treasury, that the luggage might be examined at Gravesend by the Custom House officers on board, whilst the steamer was going up the river, and thus avoid delay and detention. The replies of Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis are cold and formal; declining not only to accept the suggestion, but declaring that "My Lords" have not considered it necessary to issue any instructions to the Board of Customs to alter the existing regulations to facilitate the examination of luggage.

MEETING OF SURREY MAGISTRATES.—A meeting took place on Tuesday, at the Sessions House, Newington-cumseaway; Mr. Puckle presiding. A county rate of threepence in the pound was agreed to. The report of the medical officers as to the health of the prisoners in the county prisons was favourable. A petition of the Rev. Mr. Richards, chaplain of Guildford Gaol, who had been dismissed for misconduct, for a retiring allowance, was rejected by a large majority. The Rev. Mr. Davis and the Rev. Mr. Edwards were the candidates for the office of assistant chaplain to the Wandsworth New Prison; the latter was elected. A motion of Mr. Freshfield that the committee should inquire into the system of punishment, and report at the next adjournment, was carried. Mr. Johnson complained that the magistrates still continued to send prisoners to Brixton and other prisons instead of the New Prison. A resolution was then proposed that the governors of the old prisons should not receive any more male prisoners, and that no females be sent except to Brixton. The purchase of the land in front of Wandsworth New Prison was authorised, the court reserving instructions as to its future enclosure. An application to the Secretary of State, by the Clerk of the Peace, for the expenses of printing the calendars, was ordered, as all criminal prosecutions were now paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The payment of the Clerk of the Peace by salary in place of fees is suggested.

GRAND SURREY TIDAL DOCK.—Amongst other measures proposed for the improvement and accommodation of the Thames navigation, a new plan is announced for the construction of a large tidal dock on the Surrey side of the river.

BILLINGSGATE IMPROVEMENTS.—At a meeting in Fellowship Hall, St. Mary-at-Hill, on Wednesday, resolutions were passed to nominate a committee to report what improvements were possible to facilitate the increasing trade of the ward of Billingsgate, as the traffic was now quite obstructed, and the Custom-house was quite difficult of access.

THE NEW WING TO SOMERSET-HOUSE.—The whole of the excavations for the foundations having been completed, the lower bed was commenced last week for the additional wing about to be erected to the edifice, and workmen are busily employed, even working by gaslight, in wheeling concrete from barges alongside into the intended foundation floors, of which material they will be formed to the extent of several feet in thickness before any courses of masonry will be laid down. The "diggings" have been carried twelve or fourteen feet below high water, and the basement walls will be so substantially constructed as to resist effectually any encroachments from strong tides or the overflowing of the river.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—On a plot of barren ground contiguous to the Shadwell station of the Blackwall Railway, which was formerly occupied by some miserable hovels, a range of dwellings, exactly similar in size and architecture to Prince Albert's model lodging-house in Hyde-park, have been erected. They are two stories in height, each floor having three rooms; and their style of build has a most pleasing effect. At present the range is confined to twelve dwellings, but it is proposed to increase them to as many more.

FIRE.—Two extensive fires took place on Sunday night in Graveline and Westminster-road, both on the Surrey side of the Thames. The first took place shortly before 6 p.m. at the premises of Mr. T. Tipper, timber-merchant, 28, Graveline, Southwark; and the other at the premises of Mr. Hazeldine, a tobacconist, and Mr. Collins, a betting-office keeper, at No. 4, in the Westminster-road, facing the Red Lion Tavern, which were completely gutted, and some damage done to the coffee-house next door. At Mr. Tipper's not only were some thousands of pounds' worth of property destroyed, but much damage was done to Mr. Rutt's mahogany and deal yard, and to several houses in Graveline. But for the intrepidity of two

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL STORES.—PUTRID PROVISIONS.

During the last and the present week a discovery has been made relative to the state of the preserved meats for the use of the navy, stored at Portsmouth, which has created quite a sensation, not only in naval circles, but with the public also; as it proves that there is great mismanagement, neglect of duty, or dishonesty somewhere. The consequences of such fraud, as the examination disclosed cannot be too seriously estimated; and it is very naturally put, as a case in point, suppose Sir John Franklin and his party to have been supplied with such food as that condemned, and relying upon it as their mainstay in time of need, the very means furnished for saving their lives may have bred a pestilence or famine among them, and been their destruction.

The examination was commenced on Tuesday week, and was conducted by a board of examination, consisting of Mr. John Davies, R.N., master attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Gosport; Mr. Joseph Pinhorn, R.N., storekeeper; and Dr. Alexander M'Kechnie, surgeon and medical storekeeper of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. The examination has disclosed some horrible facts. The canisters containing the meat are upon the average about 10-lb. canisters. On Tuesday 643 of them were opened, out of which number no fewer than 573 were condemned, their contents being masses of putrefaction. On Wednesday 779 canisters were opened, out of which number 734 were condemned. On Thursday 791 canisters were opened, out of which number 744 were condemned. On Friday 494 canisters were opened, out of which number 459 were condemned. Thus, out of 2707 canisters of meat opened, only 197 have proved fit for human food, those condemned for the most part containing such substances as pieces of heart, roots of tongue, pieces of palates, pieces of tongues, coagulated blood, pieces of liver, ligaments of the throat, pieces of intestines—in short, garbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which is most sickening and the sight revolting. The examining board and party were compelled to use profusely Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off, pestilence. On Friday, however, they deemed it prudent to desist from further exposure for a time, to guard against danger. There were upwards of 6000 canisters to examine at the commencement. This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty and delivered into store at the Clarence-yard last November twelvemonth, warranted equal to sample, and to keep sound and consumable for five years. We are informed it came from Galatz, in Moldavia. The few canisters containing meat fit for human beings to eat have been distributed, under the direction of Captain Superintendent Parry, to the deserving poor of the neighbourhood, and those containing the putrid stock have been conveyed to Spithead in lighters and thrown overboard.

On Monday, this week, the board of examination resumed their labours, when the result disclosed worse matter than even had been brought to light during last week's examination. Of 491 canisters opened on that day, 437 were condemned, their contents being, if possible, worse than any before exposed, and 54, being considered good enough to pass, were distributed to the poor of the port. The bad were thrown overboard at Spithead. The investigating board left off rather early, owing to the abominable effluvia.

On Tuesday the board pursued their nauseous task of examination, as long as the effluvia emitted from the canisters was endurable; but they had in a short time to give up the unwholesome work, notwithstanding the use in large quantities of the very effective disinfecting solution of Dr. Sir William Burnett, the Director-General of the Medical Department of the navy. During the day they opened 497 canisters, varying in the amount of their contents from 10 lb. to 10½ lb. each, 466 of which were condemned and thrown overboard at Spithead, and 31 only considered fit to pass for distribution among the poor. On Wednesday, out of 300 canisters, of the respective size of 10 lb., 10½ lb., 10¾ lb., and 11 lb. each, only one was suffered to pass as consumable; the rest were condemned. Each day brought to light some item of disgust in the matter of the commodity sealed up as "preserved meat," such as clots of hair, a piece of intestine with the manure in it, a huge lump of gangrenous kidney, and other abominations. On the other days of the week the remaining cases, 2600 in number, were examined with like result.

In the course of the week Dr. Twynam, an experimental agriculturist, applied to purchase a quantity of the offal condemned, with the view of its forming the matrix of ammoniacal manure, but his application was not granted; he was recommended by the authorities to make his application to the Lords of the Admiralty.

DISTILLED WATER AT SEA.—On Tuesday, at Portsmouth, Mr. Davies, the Master-Attendant of the Royal Clarence Victualling Establishment, Gosport, superintended the completion of the fitting of Grant's improved cooking galley on board the *Simoom*, iron troop steam-ship, which is now coaling for a good trial. This galley cooks and distils (one gallon of fresh aerated water from salt water per minute) for 1000 men. Such an acquisition for ships of war, whether steamers or sailing vessels, cannot be too highly estimated.

DOUBLE-BARRELED RIFLE CARABINES FOR THE CAPE.—Three hundred and fifty double-barreled rifle carbines have been shipped in the Birkenhead steam troop-ship for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carbines are for the use of the 12th Lancers. The balls used in them are of the conical description, found so effectual in long ranges by Mr. Lancaster, doing great execution at 600 or 800, and in many instances at 1000 yards' range. The result of the recent trials of small-arms gives reason to expect that a complete change in the arms of the British soldier will shortly take place; and it is contemplated to have rifle cannon made ready for experiments during the present year, some beautiful self-acting machinery having been invented for grooving the cañon in the most perfect manner. It is expected that with rifled cannon and conical-shaped shot the field artillery will attain a great range, far exceeding what can be obtained from small arm rifles.

DELAY OF THE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—The *Megara* steamer has put into Plymouth in a thoroughly disabled state, unable to proceed with the 1st battalion Rifle Brigade to the Cape of Good Hope.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The 1st battalion Rifle Brigade (service companies) having embarked on Friday week, at Dover, on board the *Megara*, for the Cape of Good Hope, the following movements of depôts have in consequence taken place:—Dépôt 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, from Dover, arrived at Walmer, 3d January; dépôt 30th Regiment, from Walmer, arrived at Dover 2d January; dépôt 67th Regiment, from the Isle of Wight, arrived at Dover 3d January.

RETIRÉ FULL-PAY LIST.—We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) a new warrant is about to be issued with reference to the full-pay retirement. The number of brevet officers and captains to be 110 instead of 115. The number of full-pay captains at 11s. 7d. to be reduced to 70 to 36, and that of brevet field officers at 13s. 7d. to be increased from 45 to 74. Of the latter there is at present but one vacant.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.—The commandantship of this asylum, about to be vacated by Major-General Peter Brown, will, it is understood, be given to Colonel Slade, commanding the 90th Regiment, which will thus cause a vacancy in that corps.

DEATH OF A MILITARY KNIGHT OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Rand, late Quartermaster of the 43d Regiment, who had received the appointment of a Military Knight of Windsor about two years ago, died at the Castle, on the 21st ult. He had been many years in the service, and had received the silver medal with nine clasps.

NAVAL SURGEONS.—By accounts, dated Dec. 26, from the Mediterranean, we are informed of great discontent prevailing among the assistant-surgeons of the squadron, owing to the arbitrary conduct of Sir William Parker in depriving many of them of their cabins, &c.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS.—Orders have been given by the Colonel-Commandant, according to instructions from the Horse Guards, to affix the sights and locks on all the sea-battery guns; also to all the guns forming the inner fortifications of the arsenal, citadel, &c.; and also to stock with shell, shot, and ammunition all the serving magazines to the batteries. The Royal Artillery commence on Monday next a battery of about 80 guns of large calibre on swivel carriages, which could, if necessary, be directed seaward, and concentrated on one hull.

Measles have broken out on board the *Bellerophon*, 78, Captain Lord Paulet, and liberty to go on shore is prohibited to her crew. At the above date she had sent two subordinate officers and three boys, labouring under the disease, to Malta Hospital.

On Tuesday a Parliamentary return was printed, showing the business transacted in the County Courts from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1850. In the year there were 396,793 plaints entered, and the number of causes tried was 217,173. The total amount for which plaints were entered was £1,265,115, of which it appears that judgment was given for £647,586; and there was paid into court, to the credit of the plaintiffs before trial, by the defendants, £88,330. The causes tried were about 55 in the 100 of the number of plaints entered. The amounts claimed by the plaintiffs which did not proceed to trial were in most cases paid directly to the plaintiffs by the defendants, and were not therefore recorded in the books of the courts, while in other cases the plaintiffs have not proceeded with the suits. The total amount of judges' fund and officers' fees is returned at £205,687. There were 766 causes tried by jury out of 217,173 tried. The courts sat 8153 days. There were 14,393 executions paid without levy, and 30,832 enforced. Of 13,086 commitments ordered only 5693 were carried into effect.

The Inspector-General of the Customs of Baden has written to a Strasburg paper to state that it is not true, as has been stated, that great difficulties arose respecting the admission of M. Thiers' luggage at the Custom-house at Kehl. He, however, admits that some discussion took place respecting a piece of new flannel on which M. Thiers' friends paid the duty.

It appears from the official tables of the Board of Trade, issued on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, that there has been an increase in the quantities of tea entered for home consumption. In the 11 months ended the 5th December, 1849, the quantity was 46,077,639 lb.; in 1850, 47,392,173 lb.; and in 1851, 49,564,193 lb.

The honour of having invented the omnibus is due to M. Baudry, a native of Nantes. The first omnibus that ever ran made its appearance in the streets of that city in the year 1826; and in the short space of time that has since intervened, the manufacture of that most convenient of popular vehicles has extended to all parts of the world. Even in the sandy environs of Cairo you are whisked to your hotel in an Oriental omnibus.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HILARY TERM.—Last Monday, the lists of the arrears of the Common Law Courts for the ensuing Hilary Term, commencing on Monday next, were exhibited. The three courts number only (with the exception of Crown cases) 118, and principally consist of matters arising from new trials moved in Michaelmas Term, on cases heard on circuit. Henceforth rules obtained in one term will be heard in the following term, and not, as was formerly the case, in the Court of Queen's Bench, where matters stood over from 18 months to two years. In the Queen's Bench there are two special cases and demurrers, one for arrangement, and 13 for argument. There are seven enlarged rules, two rules in the new trial, and 27 for argument, making the whole number 52. In the Common Pleas the number is only 21, of which four are demurrers, two enlarged rules, 13 for new trial, and one matter standing for judgment. In the Court of Exchequer there are 45 matters. In the peremptory paper, 1; special cases for argument, 4; and demurrers for argument, 9. For judgment three matters stand; 28 rules for new trials. The lists present a very satisfactory appearance, and are of a different character from the lists from the Court of Chancery.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE GLAMORGANSHIRE, BRECONSHIRE, AND RADNOFSHIRE COUNTY COURTS.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed to this onerous and important office Thomas Falconer, Esq., barrister-at-law. The learned Judge is a barrister of nearly twelve years' standing, having been called to the bar of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn for February, 1840.

The sittings of the Central Criminal Court, and the January General Quarter Middlesex Sessions, commenced last Monday; the calendar in the former contained the names of 63 prisoners for trial, and in the latter 71, of which 62 were for felony. In the Old Bailey, Henry Allen, who was committed by the Judge of the Westminster County Court for perjury in an action for debt in which Allen was defendant, was convicted. The policy of the law permitting parties to be witnesses in their own cause was discussed by the counsel for the prosecution and defence; but the Recorder in his summing up told the jury that it was not part of his or their duty to discuss the policy or impolicy of the law; if perjury were committed, it must be punished.

On Wednesday the trial of Richard Moss, one of the detective officers of the metropolitan police, and Henry Atwood, a constable, for wilful and corrupt perjury, in charging two youths, named Francatelli and Adam, with an attempt to pick pockets at Jullien's Concerts, at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 10th of December, took place. The two young men were examined, and swore positively that there was no foundation for the evidence given by Moss and Atwood, before Mr. Hall, at Bow-street. Mr. Ballantine defended the prisoner Moss, who received the highest character: he had been twelve years in the police. Baron Platt put it to the jury whether the defendants had made a mistake as to the identity of the parties, and had sworn only what they had reason to suppose was the truth. The jury immediately acquitted the two prisoners. The Judge, in answer to an appeal from Mr. Parry, the counsel for the prosecution, said there did not appear to be any foundation for the supposition that the young men were actuated by any guilty intention; and the jury also expressed their opinion that they were perfectly innocent of the charge brought against them.

The Middlesex Grand Jury, before it was discharged, handed in a presentment deprecating the manner in which tradesmen exposed their goods to tempt thieves, and suggesting that, in all cases where the property stolen did not exceed in value 20s., magistrates might dispose of them summarily. The learned Judge differed entirely from this suggestion; magistrates generally were averse to summary convictions, and no man ought to have absolute power over the person, character, or liberty of a fellow-subject.

WASTE OF TIME IN COUNTY COURTS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—When seventy cases are set down for hearing in a county court in one day, why are all the persons concerned summoned to attend at the earliest hour of the sitting of the court? By that plan scores of people are compelled to waste hours in unnecessary waiting.

Why not summon the first half on the list at nine, and the other half at two o'clock? If the first half of the cases should be over by one, so much the better. The judge would have an hour for recreation, and at two o'clock would return to his court with new vigour to a new audience and a new batch of cases. To the public the gain by such a plan would be very great.

At present a plaintiff or defendant has frequently to wait from ten till three or four o'clock; when, by following the suggestion I throw out, half that waste of time would, in 99 cases out of 100, be saved. Yours, &c., A PLAINTIFF.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A commission has been issued from the Lord of the Treasury to Lord Seymour, Sir William Cubitt, and Dr. Lindley, to inquire and report on the cost of maintaining the building on its present site—or of its removal elsewhere, either wholly or in part—and the purposes to which it may be advantageously applied. The evidence of the contractors and others qualified to advise on these subjects will be taken.

THE PRESENT TO LORD GRANVILLE.—A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been addressed by Lord Granville to M. Sallandrouze de Lamornax, returning thanks for the handsome present recently received by him from the late Commissioner for the Great Exhibition:—"Monsieur le Commissaire-Général,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you inform me, in such flattering terms, that, at the suggestion of the Minister of Commerce, it was decided by a decree of the President of the Republic that I should be presented with a *coffre* in ebony, ornamented with paintings on Sévres porcelain, as a testimonial of the part taken by me at the Great Exhibition in London. It is with a degree of satisfaction, which I find it difficult to express, that I accept this magnificent present. I shall always regard it as a precious testimony that France has appreciated the desire which the Royal Commission had of justifying the confidence so nobly placed in it by the Government and the people of France, and I shall preserve this rich specimen of the progress of industrial arts among you as one of the most valuable memorials of an enterprise which has not a little contributed to tighten the bonds by which the two countries are united. I beg, Monsieur, that you will act as my interpreter towards the President of the Republic, and all those who have taken a share in doing me this honour, in expressing all my gratitude. I am, happy, Monsieur, that this communication has been made to me through you, who in all our frequent communications have shown, together with a great zeal for those whom you represented, a desire at the same time to facilitate the labours of the Royal Commission; and I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments.

"GRANVILLE."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The dividends on Consols and Annuities falling due this quarter are now in course of payment. The books for transfer will be opened on the 16th.

It is with regret that we announce the suspension of two old-established firms during the last week: Messrs. Bult, Sons, and Co., the well-known bullion-dealers; and Messrs. Seaward and Capel, the steam-engineers, of Limehouse.

The English market opened on Monday with more buoyancy, Consols quoting 97 to 1½, being an improvement of ½ per cent. upon the closing price of Saturday. To the idle rumours of commercial failures proving groundless, and an advance in French prices, this reaction may be attributed. Consols closed at 97 to 1. Flatness prevailed at the opening on Tuesday, but the abundance of money influenced the market; and Consols, after touching 97½, closed at the preceding day's quotation. The continued disasters at the Cape, with the appalling loss of the *Amazon*, caused a general feeling of dullness on Wednesday, Consols opening at 97 to 1, and quoting sellers for a short time at 97, the price ultimately quoting 97 to 1½. Uncertainty regarding the Ministry, and the state of European politics generally, affected the market on Thursday. Consols, however, quoted 97½. The purchases of the Government broker will amount to £744,753 during the ensuing quarter, which, added to the reinvestments and abundance of money, make it probable that the market will advance in the face of any ordinary changes or rumours. Exchequer Bills are in demand, at 58s. to 61s. p.; and India Bonds are worth 69s. to 72s. The closing official quotations of the week are—For Bank Stock, 216; Three per Cent. Reduced An., 97½; Three per Cent. Consols, 97½ ex div; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 98½; Long Anns., 1860, 7 1-16; Ditto, 30 years, 1860, 6 13 16; India Bonds, under £1000, 72; Consols for Opening, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1½d., 61; Ditto, £500, 1½d., 61; Ditto, 2½d., 61.

Business was active on Monday in the low-priced Foreign Securities; Spanish Five per Cents and Sardinian were, however, most largely operated on. Spanish Five per Cents ranged from 22½ to 23½; Sardinian from 88½ to 89½. This buoyancy was supported on Tuesday, Mexican quoting 28½; Sardinian, 90½; Spanish Five per Cents, 23½; and New Granada, ex Dec. 1849 Coupon, 16½ to 17. Less animation prevailed on Wednesday, but on Thursday the market again became active, and continued until the close of the week's transactions, as the following list of closing prices will show:—Mexican Bonds, 28½; Brazilian, 95; Ecuador, 3½; Granada, 18½; Venezuela, 37; Spanish Five per Cents, 24½; Ditto, three per Cents, 42½ ex div.; New Three per Cents Deferred, 18½ ex div.; and Passives, 5½; Portuguese Five per Cents, Converted, 34; Ditto, Four per Cents, 33½; Russian, 113½; Sardinian, 92; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 106½; Exchange, 2½ 20c.; Ditto, Three per Cent. Rentes, 7½; Exchange, 25½ 25c.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60 ex div.; and the Four per Cents, 62.

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The Railway Market has been better supplied this week, and prices, although not materially enhanced, have been better maintained. The Mining Market, being now authorised, will occupy attention for the future. During the past week a large business has been done. The following are the closing prices of both markets:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 12; Ambergate, Nottingham, 12; Boston, and Eastern Junction, 5½; Bristol and Exeter, 85½; Caledonian, 16½; East Anglian, (£25 paid), 3½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Eastern Union, A, 4½; Great Northern, 18½; Ditto, Halves, A, 6; Great Western, 87½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61½; Ditto Fifths, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97½; London and North-Western, 117½; London and South-Western, 86; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 57½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 29½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 2½; North Staffordshire, 9½; Shrewsbury and Chester, Halves, 6½; South-Eastern, 21½; South Wales, 30½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Leeds and Bradford, 102½; Northern and Easter, 5 per cent., 56; South Staffordshire, 7½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian (£3 10s), 2½; Great Northern, 13½; Berwick, 15½.

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11½; Central France, 21½; Luxembourg (£10 paid), 3½; Namur and Liège, 6½; Northern of France, 20½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 9; Paris and Rouen, 24½; Paris and Strasbourg, 17; Rouen and Havre, 12; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 10; Dutch Klenish, 3½.

MINES.—Aqua Fria, 1½ pm.; Anglo-California, ½ pm.; Ave Maria, par; Nouveau Monde, ½ pm.; West Mariposa Shares, par; British Australian Gold Mining Company, ½ pm.; and the Australian Aurora Ore Reduction Company are at a slight premium.

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